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ABSTRACT

THIS DOCUMENT WAS DEVELOPED AS A RESOURCE GUIDE FOR THE SELECTION OF AFRO-AMERICAN CURRICULUM MATERIALS FOR GRADES K-12. THE MAJOR SECTION IS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY THAT INCLUDES 282 CITATIONS, MOST OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COPYRIGHTED SINCE 1960. A REPRINT SERIES IS ALSO INCLUDED THAT LISTS 44 ANNOTATED CITATIONS ON THE OLDER LITERATURE. A NOTABLE FEATURE IS THAT EACH SELECTION HAS BEEN PUT INTO A RECOMMENDED GRADE LEVEL AND EACH GRADE LEVEL IS FURTHER SUBDIVIDED UNDER BIOGRAPHY, FICTION, POETRY, OR REFERENCE. A SEPARATE SECTION RECOMPILES THE CITATIONS UNDER A GRADED INDEX, INCLUDING 50 TITLES RECOMMENDED FOR ADULTS. TWO SHORT SECTIONS ARE DEVOTED TO AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. THE FINAL SECTION CONTAINS ACTUAL LESSON OUTLINES ON SOUTHERN AFRICA FOR GRADES 6 AND 7, AND ON WESTERN AFRICA, ESPECIALLY GHANA AND NIGERIA, FOR GRADES 8 AND 9. (LN)

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AFRO-AMERICAN INSTRUCTIONAL CURRICULUM LABORATORY

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PREFACE

This catalog has been developed to serve as a resource guide for selection of materials for schools. The items concentrate on the Afro-American in North America. Some of the items included might serve the elementary school best. Others would be appropriate for junior and senior high school students. *There are many other Afro-American materials on the market that could be used for students and adults.* This guide is intended to *initiate* a vital and necessary tool for Afro-American Curriculum Development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A product such as this is born in debt. The debt can never be repaid; I can only pause to mention the contributions of those I have drawn upon for this presentation.

Mrs. Margaret Ashworth, Director of the Wayne State University Teacher Corps, and Mrs. Catherine Blackwell, historian, were pioneers in the development of the Pattengill Afro-American Curriculum Center and Wayne State University Afro-American Curriculum Center and were co-partners in the development of the MOREL Afro-American Instructional Curriculum Laboratory.

Mrs. Jessie Hubbard initiated great effort in this project, under the direction of the Sherrard Junior High School team leader, James Lee. Team members Sandra Bowser, William Hayden, and Carl Surath provided much of the cataloging and categorizing work.

The real test of whether materials are useful for the classroom was provided by students and teachers at Jefferson Junior High School in Pontiac, Michigan, and Sherrard Junior High School in Detroit. These teachers and students tried the materials in school settings, evaluated them, presented a criterion for inclusion of the selections, and recommended concrete changes for further development.

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Students of the Afro-American culture readily acknowledge that the black man's culture began in Africa. Rodwell Karemba, a staff member at Oakland University and research consultant for African studies, taught and developed the teaching units for grades six through nine on West Africa. The units on Southern Africa for grade six and seven include outlined lesson plans for teaching the geographical background: physical features, seasons, vegetation, chief agricultural products; the peoples, which include the Bantu tribes, the Hottentots, the Bushmen, and the Europeans; and the comparison of the racial problem of South Africa to that of the United States. The units on West Africa, Ghana, and Nigeria are designed for grades eight and nine. The outlined lesson plans are designed not only to acquaint students with the countries mentioned, but also to help them understand the language problem of the African civilizations, the implications of the coming of the Europeans, the origins of the slave trade, the westernization of Africa, and the Colonial Period. All of the units have listings of bibliography, films and filmstrips.

Special thanks to the time-saving suggestion, pointers, impartial criticism and organizational soundness provided by my friend and co-worker, Ronald Stodghill, coordinator of communications of the MOREL office.

To Leo Pickett, historian; special writer Clyde Montgomery; and Sherry Weiseger who helped give the final draft the clarity needed, I am most appreciative. The prodding and encouragement of Al Hurwitz, Henry Hagood, Norman McRae, David Sandler, Drs. Delmo Della-Dora, William Young and Stuart Rankin were extremely helpful.

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INTRODUCTION

Afro-American history includes North America, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The history of the Afro-American began in the civilizations of Africa: Kush; the empires of Ghana, Mali and Sonhay, the great city of Timbuktu; and the University of Sankore. Flourishing under such great leaders as Askia Mohammed, Georga-Musa, and Sonni Ali, Africans maintained political organizations for self-government; were resourceful in agriculture and skilled in artisanry; made tools of iron (when Asiatics and Europeans were still in the Stone Age); traded in commerce with other countries; and brought Africa to great heights in its early development. In the study of its social organization nothing is more impressive than the cohesive influence of the family. The immediate family, the clan, and the tribe undergird every aspect of life. The role of disipline enforced in the family is responsible in a large measure for the stability that has been observed in various aspects of life.

These people who, of necessity, had to devote most of their energies and attention to the important problems of existence still found time for artistic expressions: in painting, sculpture, carving, song and dance, industrial arts and crafts, oral literature of tales, proverbs, epics, histories, and laws.

However, when Western Europe began to direct its attention to the trade in men, heightened by the forces let loose by the Renaissance and the Commerical Revolution, the modern institution of slavery and the slave trade was created. The Renaissance gave to man a new kind of freedom to pursue those ends which would be more beneficial to his soul and body. It developed into such a passionate search that it resulted in the destruction of long established practices and beliefs and even in the destruction of the rights of others to pursue the same end for their own benefit. It was the freedom to destroy freedom of some and exploit the rights of others with no social responsibility. Therefore, the rape of Africa and the modern institution of slavery which permeated America provided the format of racism that is prevalent today.

The history of the Afro-American in America is not primarily "his-story" of the prominent black men who are paraded by others for their significant contributions toward the shaping of this country. Essentially, it is the striving of nameless millions of black men and women who have sought adjustment in a new and oft times hostile world. The white man's successful attempts to assign to black people roles for which they have been historically unaccustomed, belies the richness of their African heritage. Today, it is essential that black people begin to reject those role assignments in order that they may fully realize that potential which has heretofore been open only to Whites. The acceptance that potentiality exists lies in the knowledge of one's roots. The knowledge of one's roots begins with an in-depth understanding of "who am I" coupled with "where did I come from." Aside from the "psychotherapeutic effects" that a study of Afro-American History provides for Blacks, there are other rationales which commend it to all Americans. In a general sense, such a study can serve as a meaningful tool of understanding cultural affirmation for both black and white Americans.

Specifically, it is important to understand the bi-racial components of the American branch of Western civilization. Existing histories hardly emphasize this point, and thus serve to foster images of WHITE superiority-Black inferiority *vis a vis* what might be called a white-washing technique. Whether these be errors of *omission* or *commission,* they are significant contributors to the now classically labeled "American Dilemma" namely, the disparity between American ideals and practices. To recognize the bi-racial components of American civilization means to emphasize and to analyze the meaningful contributions of non-white Americans to the historical past and the cultural present of American life.

Secondly, the study of Afro-American History can serve as a perspective for increasing our understanding of the present-day condition of American blacks. Such a perspective says, quite simply, that "the contemporary plight and behavior of Afro-Americans has causative roots *in history,* deliberately obscured *by history.*" For example, a knowledge of the black past could place many of the official and semi-official reports on the malaise of the Afro-American in their proper context, i.e., the Afro-American condition is a *result of* black historical suppression and *not a cause of* black contemporary depression. Put differently, the newly discovered malaise now frequently studied is but the reaping of a bitter social harvest from historical seeds of pathogenic oppression planted along the course of the Afro-American Trek in this land.

In a more general way, Afro-American history commends itself as a tool of understanding by broadening the cultural horizons of Americans. Quite frankly we believe that this multi-racial, poly-cultural world is threatened mutually by social inabilities and technological capabilities. Cultural awareness is imperative! The study of Afro-American History, we believe, represents a necessary step in a right direction. This step, for the black man, calls upon him to incorporate a desire to survive creatively and to acquire the tools to promote it as a component part of his Blackness–his consciousness of it; his skill in determining his own destiny; his desire to sustain and to cultivate his own creativity. For if truth can be discerned from this knowledge, then indeed the truth can be a liberating force for us all.

To teach the history of the black man in America is to expose the myths and blatant lies that contradicted the espoused doctrines of democracy and white America's actions. It is an attempt to force the truth that has always been avoided. It will queue the ambience of black-being in white power. Its basis in the black revolution is the refusal to accept the definition of one's being by another. It is the realization that one must become real to one's self before he becomes real to others. . . .For black people, it is a question of survival, for to be is **To Be.**

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The codes at the end of each entry refer to the graded index, page 21.

Achebe, Chinua.
Things Fall Apart. New York: Astor-Honor, Inc., 1959. 215 pp. $1.95
Story of the life of Ibo (hinterland) communities in the past. Settings of a hinterland community far from the coastal peoples who have been debased by their participation in the cruelties of the slave trade. [D2]

Adams, Russell L.
Great Negroes Past & Present. Chicago: Afro-American, 1964. 182 pp. $5.95
A collection of concise biographical stories of the lives of outstanding Afro-Americans and their African antecedents. Contains more than 150 significant individuals from science, industry, business, religion, politics, etc. [D1a]

Adamson, Joy.
Born Free. New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1960. 221 pp. $0.75
A remarkable animal story of a lion cub named Elsa who was brought up in a home and treated as a pet. After becoming full grown, Elsa had to be consigned to a zoo or given the freedom she was unfit to enjoy or survive. Unable to make that decision, Elsa's masters trained her to kill and fend, and they successfully turned her back into the fierce, wild animal nature intended her to be. [D4]

Adoff, Arnold.
I Am The Darker Brother, An Anthology of Modern Poems by Negro Americans. Drawings by Benny Andrews. New York: Macmillan, 1968. 128 pp. $495
Anthology including the works of Countee Cullen, Gwendolyn Brooks, Langston Hughes as well as other outstanding poems by Afro-Americans (includes notes and brief biographies of the poets). [D3]

Alexander, Charles C.
The Ku Klux Klan–In The Southwest. Lexington, Ky.: University of Kentucky Press, 1965. 288 pp. $6
A concise history of the Ku Klux Klan as it spread over the southwest portion of the nation during the period beginning 1920 and ending in 1944. Stresses its effect on politics and the failure of vigilantism to achieve their ends. [D4]

Anderson, Marian.
My Lord, What a Morning. New York: Viking Press, 1956. $5
A complete autobiography of Marian Anderson.

Aptheker, Herbert.
American Negro Slave Revolts. New York: International Publishers, 1963. 409 pp. $2.85
An accurate, detailed description of the neglected aspects of the life of Afro-American people, the role of the institution of slavery in the history of the U.S., and the struggles against it. [F]

Essays in the History of the American Negro. New York: International Pubs., 1945. 216 pp. $1.85
An effort to destroy the denial that the African-derived peoples have had as significant a history as any other people, and specifically the denial that Afro-Americans have had a stirring history of their own and have also played central roles in the entire past of the U.S. [D4]

Nat Turner's Slave Rebellion. New York: Humanities Press, Inc., 1966. 151 pp. $0.95
A full-length study of the slave revolt led by Nat Turner in 1831. Examines and explores the character of Virginia society at the time, the conditions which led to the Turner Rebellion, and the uprising itself. Analyzes the effects of the rebellion upon the South, abolitionism and the course of American history. [D1b]

To Be Free. New York: International Publishers Co., Inc. 1948. 256 pp. $2.25
Pioneering studies in Afro-American History. A descriptive and analytical volume permitting the black man to talk for himself. An attempt to direct Afro-American history above the level of fantasy, mythology, wish-fulfillment and bigotry, into the realm of fact and reality. Deals with neglected but nevertheless vitally important subjects and personalities. [D4]

Archer, Elsie.
Let's Face It. Philadelphia: F. B. Lippincott Co., 1959. 208 pp. $1.50
A career-development assistant and charm-school instructor gives a detailed guide to good grooming for young women of all colors. Provides information on poise, personality, clothing selection, complexion care and many other important topics. [C3]

Arkin, David.
Black and White. LosAngeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1956. $2.95
A simple description, for young readers, of the problems of Civil Rights and Race Relations. Simple illustrations are also used to stress the problems. Suggested for children through age of 12. [A1]

Asch, Moses.
The Leadbelly Songbook. New York: Oak Publications, 1962. 96 pp. $1.95
A book of Ballads, Blues and Folksongs that were sung by an early 1900 Afro-American artist, Huddie Ledbetter, better known as Leadbelly. Contains brief descriptions of his life and fame. [D4]

Baldwin, James.
Notes of a Native Son. New York: Bantam Books, 1968. 144 pp. $0.75
Portraits of Afro-American life–perceptive criticism of American society. "The most difficult thing in my life has been the fact that I was born a Negro and was forced, therefore, to effect some kind of truce with this reality." [F]

Blues for Mister Charlie New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1964. 158 pp. $0.60
Play attempting to bear witness to the reality and the power of light of the relationship between Blacks and Whites. Based very distantly on the case of Emmett Till–the Afro-American youth who was murdered in Mississippi in 1955. [F]

Becker, John & Faulkner, Georgene.
Melindy's Medal. New York: Washington Square Press, Inc. 1967. 146 pp. $0.50
This story tells of the wonderful year in Melindy's life–the year she finally did win a very special medal. [B]

Bell-Zano, Gina.
Presents for Johnny Jerome. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1966. 32 pp. $2.25
Johnny's friends encounter difficulty when trying to obtain presents for his birthday party. Because his home is small Johnny can only invite his special friends who represent a variety of ethnic groups. [B4]

Bennett, Lerone Jr.
Confrontation: Black and White. Baltimore: Penguin Books Inc., 1965. 276 pp. $2.45
A descriptive analysis of the Afro-American Revolt in America, its origins, history and implications for the future. Evaluation of the present situation that brings forth many hidden truths about racial conflict. [D4]

Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., 1966. 449 pp. $6.95
A detailed account of the Afro-American traces his history from the arrival at Jamestown, before the Mayflower, up to 1966. Includes the history of his ancestors in Egypt and Africa. Written in a language that laymen can appreciate. [D4]

The Negro Mood. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., 1964. 104 pp. $3.95
In five penetrating essays the author traces the ascending curve of Afro-American discontent and tells why we face the most crucial decision in the history of the United States. [F]

What Manner of Man. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., 1968. 259 pp. $5.95
A biographical study of the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Covers significant events in the life of Dr. King's childhood and college career and traces his development as a lover of peace and leader in the civil rights movement. [D1b]

Bernard, Jacqueline.
Journey Toward Freedom. New York:W. W. Norton & Co., 1967. 265 pp. $4.95
The biography of Sojourner Truth, one of the first champions of freedom and human rights for her people. As a former slave she traveled from city to city speaking out against slavery. The author traces her life from the beginning and tells of her efforts to aid her people after the Civil War.

Black, Algernon D.
The First Book of Ethics. New York: Franklin Watts Inc., 1965. 66 pp. $2.65
A book that puts forth questions of good and bad ethics; makes use of examples from history, anthropology, and various religions of the world. Mostly for young readers. [C]

Black, Irma Simonton.
City Sidewalks. New York: Macmillan., 1966. 256 pp.
Beginning reading textbook with intelligently integrated stories. [A1]

Blanton, Catherine.
Hold Fast to Your Dreams. New York: Washington Square Press, 1967. 208 pp. $0.50
Story of a young dancer's courageous struggle to win the laurels of a ballet star. [C2]

Bohannan, Paul.
Africa & Africans. New York: Natural History Press, 1964. 259 pp. $1.25
African culture is placed in modern perspective for Western readers thru examination of the African facts and the Western myths. [D4]

Bontemps, Arna.
American Negro Poetry. New York: Hill and Wang, 1963. $4.95
An extensive collection of American Negro poetry. There are 171 poems by 55 poets included in this book. Among the poets included are James Weldon Johnson, Laurence Dunbar, Langston Hughes and 52 other Afro-American poets. [D3]

Chariot in the Sky. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1951. $4
The story of eleven young Afro-Americans' struggle to save their failing college, Fisk University. The group was known as the Jubilee Singers and the book gives a colorful account of their travels to Europe and misadventure within the United States. [C1]

Frederick Douglass. New York: Knopf, 1959. $4.25
Fascinating account of Frederick Douglass' life. Includes details of his childhood, his struggle for knowledge and freedom and his fight during his entire adult life for equality for his people. Written in language that a child from third grade to sixth grade can appreciate. [B3]

100 Years of Negro Freedom. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1961. $5
Describes the difficulties of the Afro-American in adjusting to the first 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation. Gives details about the men who tried to aid their people and encourage them to use their newly acquired freedom to the fullest. [D4]

We Have Tomorrow. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1945. $3.50
A collection of twelve biographies of Afro-Americans and their struggles for a measure of success and acceptance into the mainstream of American society. It includes the stories of Benjamin O. Davis, the first Negro graduate of West Point and Mildred E. Jones, an important literary designer. [C1]

Bontemps, Arna, and Conroy, J.
Any Place But Here. New York: Hill and Wang, 1966. 372 pp. $1.95
This book gives details about the black migration from the South to the North. It tells of the ghettoes and slums that formed as a result of fear and hatred of Whites. The authors attempt to show the psychological impact these slums had on their inhabitants. [D4]

Botkin, B. A.
Lay My Burden Down. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1945. 297 pp. $2.95
A Folk History of Slavery. In their own fascinating anecdotes and folk tales, former Negro slaves tell what slavery and emancipation meant to each of them. The last of the exslaves become their own historians and record the story of a people walking the long road to liberty. Speaks of freedom, slavery race relations and the society they knew. [D4]

Breitman, George.
Malcolm X Speaks. New York: Grove Press, 1965. 226 pp. $0.95
Black leader speaks out against white society; the niceties of diplomacy; the fury and despair of the black man in America. [F]

The Last Year of Malcolm X. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Merit Publishers, 1967. 169 pp. $1.95
Partly an outgrowth of *Malcolm X Speaks*. An easier adaptation of the connections and implications of the various parts of his speeches. A re-evaluation of the stature and significance of Malcolm X. [D1b]

Brown, Claude.
Manchild in The Promised Land. New York: The New American Library Inc., 1965. 429 pp. $0.95
Autobiography of a man (Claude Brown) who pulled himself up from the gang wars, the pot smoking, the stealing, and the dope pushing to become a law student at one of America's leading universities. For mature readers. [D1b]

Brown, Jeanette Perkins.
Ronnie's Wish. New York: Friendship Press, 1954. 32 pp.
A story of a little boy who wants to be grown-up, but after he discovers the disadvantages of being grown, he decides that this isn't what he wants after all. [A1]

Buckmaster, Henrietta.
Let My People Go. Boston: Beacon Press, 1959. 398 pp. $2.45
Story of the Underground Railroad and the growth of the abolition movement. History of the anti-slavery movement in this country. [D4]

Burchardt, Nellie.
Project Cat. New York: Franklin Watts Inc., 1966. 66 pp. $2.95
An easy to read child's story of contemporary city life. Tells of a girl and her cat, and how she discovers things about herself, other people, courage and fear. [B4]

Butcher, Margaret Just.
The Negro in American Culture. New York: Knopf, 1968. 294 pp. $5.95
Completing a book begun by the late Alain Leroy Locke, the author details and criticizes the Afro-American's role in American society and culture (as slave, as freedman, as citizen.) [F]

Caldwell, John C.
Let's Visit Middle Africa. New York: John Day Co., 1966. 96 pp. $3.50
A travelogue-type book describing the land, people, climate, economy, etc., of East and Central Africa, including the Congo. Updated in 1966, after independence. Well illustrated. [B5]

Let's Visit West Africa. New York: John Day Co., 1966. 96 pp. $3.50
A travelogue description of social, geographic and economic West Africa. Revised in 1966, after independence. Profusely illustrated. [B5]

Caldwell, John C. and Elsie F. Caldwell.
Our Neighbors in Africa. Illustrated by Heidi Ogawa. New York: John Day Co., 1961. 48 pp. $3.50
Surveys the manners and customs of the peoples of Black Africa. [B5]

Carawan, Guy and Candie.
We Shall Overcome! Songs of the Southern Freedom Movement. New York: Oak Publications, 1963. 112 pp. $1.95
A collection of sheet music, with short annotations, of the songs and hymns made famous by the civil rights movement in the South. [D4]

Carlson, Natalie Savage.
The Empty Schoolhouse. Illustrated by John Kaufmann. New York: Dell (Yearling series), 1965. 119 pp. $0.75
A novel about the integration of a Catholic elementary school in New Orleans and the resulting school closing due to threats of violence. The excellent ending makes unforgettable reading. [B4]

Carmichael, Stokley and Charles V. Hamilton.
Black Power, The Politics of Liberation in America. New York: Random House (Vintage), 1967. 198 pp. $1.95
"This book represents a political framework and ideology which represents the last reasonable opportunity for this society to work out its racial problems. . . " (the author). [D4]

Carruth, Ella Kaiser.
She Wanted to Read, the Story of Mary McLeod Bethune. Illustrated by Herbert McClure. Nashville: Abingdon, 1966. 79 pp. $2.25
Biography of a black child, whose thirst for knowledge set her on the long trek from cotton picker to college president. [B3]

Caughey, John W.
Land of the Free, a History of the United States. New York: Benziger Bros., 1966. 658 pp.
A well written, lengthy history text of the U.S. One of the few which does justice to the history and contributions of the Afro-American. [C3]

Clark, Kenneth B.
Dark Ghetto, Dilemmas of Social Power. New York: Harper & Row, 1965. 251 pp. $5.95
A penetrating presentation of the role of the Afro-American in America. Analyzes black power structure—political, religious, economic, intellectual. Profiles Adam C. Powell, J. Raymond Jones, Martin L. King. [D4]

Clark, Rogie.
Copper Sun: A Collection of Negro Folk Songs. Bryn Mawr, Pa.: Theo. Presser, 1957. 45 pp. $1.75
Collection of Afro-American work songs. [D4]

Clarke, John Hendrik.
Harlem U.S.A. Pittsburgh: Seven Seas Publishers, 1964. 360 pp.
The world of the Afro-American pictured through essay, poem, story, photograph, cartoon. An informative book on Afro-American descent, the writers, artists, painters, sculptors, actors, doctors, lawyers, preachers, businessmen and the man in the street of Harlem. [D4]

Coles, Robert.
Children of Crisis, a Study of Courage and Fear. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1964. 401 pp. $8.50
A prominent doctor-author relates his observations of the reactions of southern Blacks to violent discrimination. The book shows how psychiatry and psychoanalysis can be applied to complicated social issues. [F]

Conrad, Earl.
Harriet Tubman, Negro Soldier and Abolitionist. New York: International Publications, 1942. 47 pp. $0.50
A brief biography of Harriet Tubman, the female abolitionist who was a leader of the underground railroad during the Civil War. [C1]

The Invention of the Negro. Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., 1966. 244 pp. $5.95
A step by step description of how the white society invented the second class citizen status for the black man. The political, philosophic, and economic aspects of the race concept are traced. [F]

Coughlan, Robert and The Editors of Life.
Tropical Africa. New York: Time, Inc. 1966. 176 pp. $6.60
The coming of age of the New African Nations, given impetus in 1957 with Ghana's independence and reached a climax in 1960. [D4]

Courlander, Harold and Albert Kofi Prempeh.
The Hat-Shaking Dance and Other Ashanti Tales From Ghana. Illustrated by Enrico Arno. New York: Harcourt, 1957. 115 pp. $3.25
An entertaining collection of Anansi folk tales from Ghana which offer amusing explanations of natural facts and animal ways. [B4]

Courlander, Harold.
The King's Drum, and Other African Stories. Illustrations by Enrico Arno. New York: Harcourt, 1962. 125 pp. $3
A collection of folktales depicting the rapidly disappearing ways of thinking and living in many regions of Africa. [B4]

Negro Songs from Alabama. (2nd ed.) music trans. by John B. Brooks. New York: Oak Publications, 1960. 111 pp. $2.95
Collection of sheet music of authentic old Afro-American folksongs from Alabama. Recorded by the editor in the 1950's. [D4]

The Piece of Fire, and Other Haitian Tales. Illustrated by Beth and Joe Kush. New York: Harcourt, 1942. 128 pp. $3.25
Exciting collection of Haitian folktales where animals, gods, and men are depicted with sly humor. [B4]

Cronon, Edmund David.
Black Moses, The Story of Marcus Garvey. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1955. 278 pp. $1.95
The biography of Marcus Garvey and his struggle for "Negro Nationalism." [D1b]

Cullen, Countee.
On These I Stand, an Anthology. New York: Harper Row Publishers, Inc., 1947. 197 pp. $4.95
A selection of the best poems of the distinguished black poet, Countee Cullen. [D3]

Curtis, Cecile.
He Looks This Way. Illustrated by the author. New York: Warne, 1965. unpaged. $2.95
A picture story book about an African child who learns from her animal friends, What God looks like. Excellent Illustrations. [A1]

Dancy, John C.
Sand Against the Wind. The Memoirs of John C. Dancy, Detroit, Michigan: Wayne State Univ. Press, 1966. 250 pp. $7.95
Personal reminiscences and recollections about Mr. Dancy and his 40 years as executive director of the Urban League of Detroit. Provides an overview of the development of race relations in Detroit. [D1b]

Daniel, Hardie W.
A Poem in Beauty. Inkster, Mich.: Endeavor Pub. Co., 1967. 112p. $3.95
A book of poems, songs, lyrics, maxims, and reflections about love, truth and beauty. [D3]

Davidson, Basil.
Africa: History of a Continent. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1966. 320 pp. $25
A historical presentation of a vivid picture of African culture from the earliest times to the present day. Offers a clear and scholarly account of the growth and development of old civilizations in Africa, and traces their internal development as well as their varied links with Asia, Europe, and America. [D4]

African Kingdoms. New York: Time-Life, 1966. 192 pp. $7
A beautifully written history of Africa with many photographs to complement the volume. [D4]

The African Slave Trade. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1961. 311 pp. $2.45
Book about the course and consequences of the long African-European connection that endured from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth. It makes an answer to three vital questions: (1) What kind of contract was it with Europe and America? (2) How did the experience affect Africa? (3) Why did it end in colonial invasion and conquest? [D4]

The Lost Cities of Africa. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1959. 366 pp. $2.25
A book about Africa and Africans south of the Sahara Desert, during the fifteen hundred years before the Colonial period began. Aim is to present in outline what is now known and what it now seems reasonable to believe about some leading aspects and achievements of African life and civilization during that time. [D4]

Davis, John P.
The American Negro Reference Book. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966. 969 pp. $24.95
Compiled by 126 experts under the sponsorship of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. It covers every aspect of Afro-American life and serves as a source book of names, data, etc. [D4]

Davis, Sammy Jr., Bo Yar, Jane & Burt.
Yes I Can. The Story of Sammy Davis Jr. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1965. 630 pp. $6.95
A self-portrait of one of the extraordinary men of our time, who became a figure of controversy because he dared to live his life not as a Negro but as a man. A full-blooded, serious, intense autobiography of one of the world's greatest entertainers. [D1b]

DeCarava, Roy.
The Sweet Flypaper of Life. New York: Hill and Wang, 1967. 96 pp. $3.50
A poem about ordinary people, teenagers around a jukebox, children at an open fire hydrant, about riding the subway along at night, about picket lines and pawn shops. Describes in words and pictures what the authors have seen and known and felt deeply about their people (black people). [C3]

DeGraft, Johnson, J. C.
African Glory. (The Story of Vanished Negro Civilizations). New York: Walker & Co., 1954. 211 pp. $1.95
A vivid account of pre-colonial Africa telling of the great empires of Western Africa which flourished during the Dark Ages of Europe and achieved a level of culture comparable to any in the world. Describes the system of government introduced by the Ashantis of the Gold Coast, and outlines the careers of such rulers as Mansa Musa. [D4]

DeKnight, Freda.
The Ebony Cookbook. Chicago: Johnson Pub. Co., 1962. 390 pp. $4.95
A cookbook of Afro-American recipes.

Derricotte, Elsie P., et al.
Word Pictures of Great Negroes. Illustrated by Louis Mailou Jones. Washington, D.C.: Associated, 1964. 312 pp.
Biographical studies designed to enrich the lives of boys and girls in the third grade and above. Stories are followed by exercises. [B5]

Dewey, John.
Selected Poems of Claude McKay. Mt. Clemens, Mich.: Bookman Associates, 1953. 112 pp. $4
A representative selection of poems, made by the poet himself shortly before his death in 1948. A testimony of a heart that lived, but did not fail to respond bitterly and tenderly to the stresses and strains, the beauty and squalor of this world. [D3]

Dietz, Betty Warner.
Musical Instruments of Africa. New York: John Day Co., 1965. 115 pp. $6.50
Photographs with explanations, how used, materials made from, etc. [C3]

Dobler, Lavinia.
Pioneers and Patriots. New York: Doubleday, 1965. 118 pp. $1.45
Brief biographies of famous black people who helped in the building of this country. [C3]

Dorson, Richard M.
American Negro Folktales. Greenwich Conn.: Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1956. 378 pp. $0.75
A collection from the folktale repertoire of Afro-Americans. Includes well-known stories of talking animals and the cycle concerning Old Marster and his clever slave John and ranges from supernatural accounts of specters and bogies, through comical and satirical anecdotes, to the more realistic reports of racial injustice. [D4]

Dover, Cedric.
American Negro Art. New York: Graphic Society, 1960. $22.50
This book includes history as well as pure art of Afro-Americans. [D4]

Duberman, Martin B.
In White America. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1964. 112 pp. $1.75
A play describing what it has been like to be an Afro-American in this country (to the extent that a white man can describe it). A combination of the evocative power of the spoken word with the confirming power of historical fact. A documentary technique exploring and telling how it is to be black in white America. [F]

DuBois, W. E. Burghardt.
The Autobiography of W.E.B. DuBois. New York: International Pubs., Inc., 1968. 448 pp. $10
A unique personal commentary upon a century in which Dr. DuBois played a most consequential role. Brings forth the problems of racial oppression in the 20th century. A panoramic view of the great social revolution of our time. A soliloquy on viewing his life from the last decade of its first century. [D1b]

Black Reconstruction in America. New York: Russell & Russell, 1935. 745 pp. $16
An essay toward a history of the part which black folk played in the attempt to reconstruct democracy in America from 1860-1880; seeks to tell about and interpret these twenty years of fateful history with special reference to the efforts and experiences of the Afro-Americans. [D]

Dusk of Dawn: An Essay Toward an Autobiography of a Race Concept. New York: Schocken Books, 1968. 334 pp. $2.45
A essay centering around the hurts and hesitances that hem the black man in America. The autobiography of a concept of race, elucidated, magnified and doubtless distorted in thoughts and deeds [D4]

The World and Africa. New York: International Pubs., 1965. 352 pp. $2.45
An inquiry into the part which Africa has played in world history.

The Souls of Black Folk. Greenwich Conn.: Fawcett Pubs., Inc., 1961. 192 pp. $0.60
Study stating the personal attitudes and principles that have determined the public career of black men for more than half a century. A portrait of dispossessed black people in search of themselves in an alien world. History of Afro-Americans' struggle for equality of freedom.

Dumond, Dwight Lowell.
Anti-Slavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America. Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan Press, 1961. 422 pp. $20
Story of the classic contest between slavery and freedom in America. The battle waged in constitutional conventions, legislative halls, courtrooms, churches, schools, in the hearts of men, and finally on the battle field. A major testament for our time and essential reading for everyone interested in justice and equality.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.
The Complete Poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1913. 289 pp. $1.95
Poems of great Afro-American poet. [C3]

Durham, Philip, and Jones, Everett L.
The Negro Cowboys. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1965. 278 pp. $5
Story of Afro-American Cowboys who were forgotten when cowboys became folk heroes. Tells how Afro-American cowboys played an integral part in the building of the American west. [D4]

Editors of Ebony
The Negro Handbook. Chicago: Johnson Pub. Co. Inc., 1966. 532 pp. $12.50
Facts and figures of the problems and difficulties Afro-Americans have encountered. Includes facts about civil rights, crime, education, population, government, politics, religion, etc. [D4]

Edwards, Paul.
Equiano's Travels. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1966. 196 pp. $4.95
A travel book, autobiography and tale of high adventure and exploration written by an African slave. Describes the terrors of the slave ships and the dangers that made up the life of a slave. [F]

Elkin, Benjamin.
Such is the Way of the World. New York: Parents' Magazine Press, 1968. $3.50
An ancient tale originally told in Ethiopia about a little black boy who is in charge of his father's cattle for the first time; but he loses his pet monkey and the story tells a series of incidents and adventures of how Desta recovers his monkey. [B4]

Elliot, Geraldine.
The Long Grass Whispers–A Book of African Folk Tales. New York: Shocken Books, 1968. 132 pp. $3.95
Animal adventures dealing with the beasts of the veldt, their jealousies, plots and counter-plots. Comedy tales. [C2]

Where the Leopard Passes–A Book of African Folk Tales. New York: Schocken Books, 1968. 134 pp. $3.95
A book of African fables for children; about rabbits, ant-bears, tortoises, shrews, leopards, spiders, jackals and water buffalo. [C2]

Epstein, Sam & Beryl.
George Washington Carver: Negro Scientist. Champaign, Ill.: Garrard Pub. Co., 1960. 80 pp $2.75
Life story, told in simple form, of George W. Carver. How he left home at the age of 13 to get an education and become a world famous teacher and scientist. Tells how he helped black and white men to respect and understand each other. [B4]

Essien-U Dom, E. U.
Black Nationalism–A Search for an Identity in America. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962. 367 pp. $7.50
A study of the Muslim movement in America and of the nature of its appeal to the lower-class black man, taken from his African heritage and rejected by white society and upper class blacks. Includes interviews with members of the Muslim religion. [F]

Fagg, William B.
Tribes and Forms in African Art. New York: Tudor Publishing Co., 196[illegible]22 pp.
A book demonstrating neglected aspects of African Art. Each tribe is represented by a single characteristic sculpture, displaying the essential formal qualities of the art of the tribe. [D4]

Fanon, Frantz.
A Dying Colonialism. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1965. 181 pp. $1.95
Book that reveals the various ways in which the people of Algeria, during the revolution, changed their old patterns of culture or embraced certain ancient forms of culture long derided by their oppressors as primitive in order to destroy those oppressors. [D4]

Feldmann, Susan.
African Myths & Tales. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1963. 318 pp. $0.50
An original collection of wonderful stories about men and animals and gods, about supernatural events and everyday happenings, of love, hate, jealousy, trickery and magic. [D2]

Felton, Harold W.
Jim Beckworth. Negro Mountain Man. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1966. 173 pp. $3.50
Narrative based on Beckworth's autobiography. Contains the adventures of a man who lived in the mountains, and with the Crow Indians. Story of a man who helped break the first trails through the West. [C1]

John Henry and His Hammer. New York: Knopf Inc., 1950. 82 pp. $4.25
A story, in part, of a black American hero who spent his life building railroads. His story from beginning to end of how he used only a hammer and strong will to build the nation's railroads. [C2]

Foner, Philip S.
Frederick Douglass–Selections From His Writings. New York: International Publications, 1964. 95 pp. $0.75
Selective writings of an exslave and man who spends his life for the freedom of black people. Includes articles on slavery, the Civil War, Reconstruction and the democratic spirit. [D4]

Forman, James.
Sammy Younger, Jr.–The First Black College Student to Die in the Black Liberation Movement. New York: Grove Press Inc., 1968. 282 pp. $5.95
On January 3, 1966, in Tuskeegee, Alabama, Sammy Younger, young Black of well-to-do parents, was shotgunned by a white man who was acquitted. The incident set off many positive moves in the rights struggle. [D4]

Forten, Charlotte.
The Journal of Charlotte L. Forten. New York: Collier-Macmillan Ltd., 1967. 286 pp. $2.45
Diary of a black woman that unravels how her resentment against the prejudiced white world became transformed into a strong determination to excel. [F]

Frazier, E. Franklin.
The Negro Church In America. New York: Schocken Books, 1963. 92 pp. $3.50
Basic thesis of this book is that the changes in the religious life of the Afro-American in the United States can be understood only in terms of the social organization and social disorganization of Afro-American life. [F]

Freyre, Gilberto.
The Masters and the Slaves–A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilization. New York: Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 1966. 537 pp. $10
Study of the culture of medieval Brazil. Deals with *all* aspects of culture, including race, climate, agriculture, sexual habits, architecture, arts, religion, literature, history, food, economics, and politics. Also contains the problem of racism. [F]

Gatti, Ellen and Attilio.
The New Africa. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960. 213 pp. $3.50
The story of Africa's new nations and federationist. A discussion of developments that should take place in the future. [D4]

Genovese, Eugene D.
The Political Economy of Slavery. New York: Pantheon Books Inc., 1965. 304 pp. $5.95
A study of the political economy of slavery in the South. Unusual study–author trys to not involve morals. [F]

Golden Legacy.
Fitzgerald Pub. Co., Inc., 1967. 24 pp. $0.25
An illustrated history magazine of the saga of Harriet Tubman who was called "the Moses of her people." [D4]

Gould, Jean.
That Dunbar Boy. New York: Dodd, Mead Pub., Co., 1966. 245 pp. $3.25
The story of Paul Dunbar and his difficulty in breaking into the literary world as an Afro-American. [C1]

Goulden, Shirley.
Stories from Africa. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1960. 56 pp. $2.95
Stories from Africa retold in simple form for elementary grades. [B4]

Goldman, Peter L.
Civil Rights, The Challenge of the Fourteenth Amendment. New York: Coward-McCann, 1965. 120 pp. $3.25
Study of Civil Rights movement begins with the march on Washington. In covering reasons for the march, just about every important aspect of the movement is covered. [D4]

De Graft-Johnson, J. C.
African Slavery. New York: Walker & Company, 1954. 211 pp. $1.95
This book deals with a fascinating period of world history which is little known to the general reader. [D4]

Graham, Lorenz.
South Town. New York: The New American Library, 1958. 141 pp. $0.50
Novel about a warmhearted family in the rural South who are swept into a bitter crisis of racial bigotry and violence. Speaks directly to the reader. [C2]

Green, John.
Negroes in Michigan History. Detroit, Mich., 371 pp. $8
Republication which appeared originally in 1915 as the Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress; presents a rich primary source of information on the Afro-American in Michigan. [D4]

Gregory, Dick.
Nigger. New York: Dutton, 1964. 209 pp. 209 $4.95
The autobiography of controversial, militant black comedian Dick Gregory, his early life on relief in St. Louis, Missouri; and his rise to the top of the entertainment world. [D1b]

Griffin, John Howard
Black Like Me. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1960. 176 pp. $3.95
Author darkens skin and travels through several southern states to find out what it is like to be a black man in the South. [D4]

Guillot, Rene.
Fonabio and the Lion. New York: W. F. Phillips and J. P. Ariel, 1966. 172 pp. $3.95
Fonabio, a young African boy, has to decide between the lion he loves and the white planter he hero-worships. [B4]

Halasz, Nicholas.
The Rattling Chains; Slave Unrest and Revolt in the Antebellum South. New York: McKay, 1966. 274 pp. $4.95
Provides history of the slave revolts, documents many of the outrages of slavery. Examines fears that led to oppressions and the resultant troubles. [D4]

Hambly, Wilfrid D.
Talking Animals. Washington, D.C.: Associated Pubs., 1949, Illus. by James A. Porter. 100 pp. $4
In Africa, birds, beasts, reptiles are regarded as having the thoughts and feelings of human beings. Because of these beliefs many stories have evolved. [B4]

Hansberry, Lorraine.
Raisin in the Sun. New York: New American Library Inc., 130 pp. $0.60
With honesty, compassion and humor, this prizewinning drama breathes life into the daily joys and furies. Bares the hopes and hungers of a young Negro husband and his family. [D4]

Harman, Carter.
The West Indies. New York: Time Inc., 1966. 159 pp. $4.95
History of the West Indies. [D4]

Harman, Humphrey.
Tales Told near a Crocodile: Stories from Nyanza. New York: Viking Press, 1967. $3.95
Illustrated by George Ford. A collection of stories that are told by people who live near the northern shores of the great African lake Nyanza, meaning "The Lake". The modern name for the lake is Victoria. [C2]

Hano, Arnold.
Willie Mays. New York: Grosset & Dunlap (Tempo), 1966. 190 pp. $0.50
This book carries you back to Willie's childhood, having afternoon catches with his father on the steel mill diamond at the age of three, pitching for a semi-pro steel mill nine by the time he was 14. It takes you right up through the 1965 season—down in the Giants' dugout, out on the field, for the closest look yet at this authentic sports hero. [C1]

Harman, Humphrey.
African Samson. New York: Viking Press, 1965. 220 pp. $3.50
Magere, possessed of extrordinary strength, leads his people to victory after victory over their enemies. Legend has a close parallel to the Biblical Samson. [D2]

Harries, Lyndon
Swahili Poetry. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1962. 326 pp. $9
Provides a wide selection of Swahili texts illustrating the prosodic forms and the themes of Swahili poetry. Unless stated otherwise the texts are transliterated from the Swahili-Arabic script. [D4]

Hatch, John.
Africa Today—And Tomorrow: An Outline of Basic Facts and Major Problems. New York: Praeger, 1965. 362 pp. $7.50
Provides a deeper understanding of recent events and of the changes bound to take place in the the future during this revolutionary period in African history. [D4]

Hentoff, Nat.
Jazz Country. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1965. 143 pp. $0.50
Story of a high school senior who makes the choice of becoming a jazz musician instead of going to college. Becomes aware of the problems of Afro-American musicians, but he finds himself and becomes well known in his field. [D2]

Hernton, Calvin C.
Sex and Racism in America. New York: Grove Press, 1965. 180 pp. $0.95
Straight forward, hard-hitting book on America's race problem in which the author states that sexual paranoia and sexual persecution are major factors in racial prejudice. [F]

Herskovits, Melville J.
The American Negro: A Study in Racial Crossing. Bloomington, Indiana: University Press (A Midland Book), 1964. 92 pp. $1.65
Emphasizes the importance of the study of family lines in understanding problems of race mixture. [F]

The Myth of the Negro Past. Boston: Beacon Press, 1958. 368 pp.
Author feels that the study of the Afro-American in the U.S. requires comparable study of Afro-American in Africa and in all parts of the Western Hemisphere. The first comprehensive analysis of the current beliefs concerning the extent and significance of traits of African origin persisting in the U.S. [D4]

Hildebrand, Anna Beatryx.
Chief—The Story of Asa Philip Randolph. Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publisher, Inc. 20 pp. $1
Story of a man born into poverty and how he struggled to become a leader of black people. Tells how he started as a small boy learning that there is a difference between black and white people. [C1]

Hill, Herbert.
Anger & Beyond. New York: Harper & Row, 1966. 227 pp. $5.95
This book has the material of epic poems, of heroic sagas and vast panoramic novels. It is the substance of enduring life and creative hope that will finally triumph in a destructive world. [F]

Holt, Rackham.

George Washington Carver. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1943. 360 pp. $2.75

Complete record of a great Afro-American, born in slavery, who became known throughout the world for his contributions as a scientist, humanitarian, and ambassador of good will among races. [C3]

Mary McLeod Bethune. New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1964. 306 pp. $4.95

The biography of a woman who devoted her life to improving the social and educational position of Afro-American youth. [C3]

Holy, Ladislav.

Masks and Figures from Eastern and Southern Africa. New York: Paul Hamlyn, 1967. 152 pp. $13.50

A vividly illustrated, artistic guide to the tribal art of the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Rhodesia, Mozambique and South Africa. Includes more than 150 plates, of which 28 appear in full color. Contains maps of eastern and southern Africa. [D4]

Hooker, James R.

Black Revolutionary: George Padmore's Path from Communism to Pan-Africanism. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. $5.50

Ex-communist who rose to position of Kwame Nkrumah's adviser, who is credited with having perhaps more influence on the shaping of modern African nationalism than any other. [D1b]

Hopkins, Vincent C.

Dred Scott Case. New York: Atheneum, 1967. 204 pp. $3.45

Concise, thorough, comprehensive—this is an important addition to our legal literature. [D4]

Horne, Lena, and Schickel, Richard.

Lena. New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1965. 300 pp. $4.95

Autobiography of Lena Horne. Includes a discussion of her own responses to the issues of civil rights, chapter about her marriage to Lennie Hayton, and some anecdotes concerning many celebrities she has known and worked with. [D4]

Horvath, Betty F.

Jasper Makes Music. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1967. $3.50

Story of a small boy who wants very much to own a guitar. Tells how he learns to earn enough money to purchase the guitar by shoveling snow. Told in simple words for children. [B4]

Horwitz, Julius.

The W.A.S.P. New York: Bantam Book, 1968. 215 pp. $0.95

The story of the real truth of the streets of Harlem. The addicts, the filth, the slums, the complete wilderness of a ghetto city. [F]

Hughes, Langston.

The Best of Simple. New York: Hill and Wang, 1961. 245 pp. $1.65

A collection about a character (Simple) who is considered to be representative of most Afro-Americans (living in the so-called "Ghetto"). Powerful, far-reaching humor. [D2]

The Best Short Stories by Negro Writers. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1967. 508 pp. $7.95

A collection of short stories written by authors like James Baldwin, Wright, Williams, Ellison. Presents social history of the Afro-American. Some are comic, savage, heartwarming and others are bitter. [D2]

The Big Sea. New York: Hill and Wang, 1963. 335 pp. $1.95

The autobiography of Langston Hughes, poet, novelist, and playwright. [D1b]

The Book of Negro Humor. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1966. 265 pp. $5

A selection of humor done in prose, verse, and the sung and spoken word. Jokes and jive from minstrel days to be-bop era; dialectic tales of Dixie and many modern works. [C3]

Famous American Negroes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1954. 147 pp. $3.50

A collection of simple biographies, from Phyllis Wheatley to Jackie Robinson, including such hard-to-find names as Ida Aldridge, Daniel Williams, and W. C. Handy. Life stories that span two hundred years of American history from Colonial times to the present. [C1]

Famous Negro Heroes of America. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1958. 202 pp. $3.50

This book includes 16 biographies of some of America's outstanding figures in its past, and present. Crispus Attucks, the first man killed in theAmerican Revolution; Harriet Tubman, abolitionist; and Matt Henson, the first man to set foot on the North Pole. [C1]

Famous Negro Music Makers. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1955. 172 pp. $3.50

Afro-American musical activities in the United States from the Fisk Jubilee Singers to present day. [C1]

The First Book of Africa. New York: F. W. Watts, 1964. 82 pp. $2.65

An accurate account of Africa's history and the struggles of her countries for independence. [B5]

Five Pl[illegible] Indiana Univ. Press, 1963. 258 pp. $5.95

Plays to recognize the position of Afro-Americans in the United States. Written to express the truth about characters who need to be recognized. *Mulatto, Soul Gone Home, Little Ham, Simply Heavenly, Tamborines to G[illegible]* [B4]

The [illegible] Hughes Reader: The Selected Writings of Langston Hughes. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1965. 401 pp. $5.95

An anthology of various works by the famous Afro-American writer Langston Hughes. Included are high-

lights of his novels, stories, plays, poems, and songs, which enable the reader to appreciate the wide range of Hughes' art, wit, and sensitivity. [D4]

New Negro Poets: USA. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1966. 127 pp. $4.95
An anthology of post-war verse by Afro-American poets. Complete collection of sonnets, ballads and lyric poetry.

Simple's Uncle Sam. New York: Hill and Wang, 1965. 180 pp. $1.50
A novel about Langston Hughes' fictional character, Jesse B. Simple, who is reminiscent of Will Rogers. Simple, a very uncomplicated character, has a very basic understanding of people. [D2]

Something in Common and Other Stories. New York: Hill and Wang, 1963. 236 pp. $3.95
Thirty-seven tales present a cross section of the work of this noted poet and novelist. The stories all show a deep concern for humanity. [D4]

Hughes, Langston,& Bontemps, Arna.
Book of Negro Folklore. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1958. 624 pp. $5
This distinguished collection of the old and the new, the fantastic and the factual, the humorous and the sad, makes fascinating reading and is a valuable addition to any library. [D2]

Ingalls, Leonard.
Getting to Know Kenya. New York: Coward-McCann, 1963. 63 pp. $3.50
The author takes us to a country where seven million Africans, two hundred thousand Asians and sixty-five thousand Europeans are attempting to solve their problems. These problems arise from conflicts among themselves as well as from the needs of a land where schools and school teachers, hospitals and doctors and money are too scarce. [B5]

Ingham, Kenneth.
A History of East Africa. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Pubs., 1965. 462 pp. $6.50
Study that traces the history of East Africa from the earliest times to the present. Detailed discussion of the European political, social, and economic contributions; of primary importance for an understanding of contemporary events in East Africa. Traces the evolving colonial philosophy from early paternalism to recognition that Africans must be prepared for self-government. [B5]

Ingraham, Leonard W.
Slavery in the United States. New York: F. W. Watts, 1968. 89 pp. $2.65
A vivid picture of slavery, explaining the economics of the institution and the *ethics* of it. Ingraham does a very good job describing the brutality of the entire population, excepting just a few, regarding slaves; a very informative and fascinating view of slavery. [B5]

Jackson, Jesse.
Anchor Man. New York: Dell Pub. Co., Inc., 1947. 142 pp. $0.65
The story of Charley Moss, black star on his high school track team, who is caught in the middle of a black group of students and a white group. He is liked by both sides, so he has to make a valuable decision. [C2]

Call Me Charley. New York: Dell Pub. Co., Inc., 1967. 156 pp. $0.65
Story of a 12-year-old boy who becomes frustrated because he is treated as a Negro instead of just another boy. [C2]

Charley Starts from Scratch. New York: Dell Pub. Co., Inc., 1958. 152 pp. $0.75
Story of a high school graduate who decided to leave home and try to support himself. Being disillusioned about everything working out easily, he decided to persevere in his track ambitions, and came in first at the Olympic trials. [C2]

Johnson, Charles S.
Shadow of The Plantation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934. 215 pp. $1.95
Documentary study of the continuing influence of slavery in a disintegrating plantation system of more than six hundred Afro-American families in rural Alabama. [F]

James, Burnett.
Bix Beiderbecke. Cranbury, N.J.: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1959. 88 pp. $0.95
An authoritative introduction to one of the masters of traditional and modern jazz–Bix Beiderbecke, an ensemble player and a richly imaginative soloist. [C3]

Johnson, James Weldon.
Along This Way. New York: The Viking Press, 1968. 418 pp. $2.25
The autobiography of James Weldon Johnson. Gives an honest account of his life and is considered as an historical document. [D1b]

The Autobiography of An Ex-coloured Man. New York: Hill & Wang, Inc., 1960. 211 pp. $1.75
A representative work dealing with the Afro-American in the United States. Story of the light-skinned Afro-American capable of slipping across the color line unnoticed. [D4]

Black Manhattan. New York: Atheneum, 1930. 284 pp. $3.75
Book that reveals a great deal about the mind of a man who made a major contribution to both Afro-American literature and organizational activities. Provides us with an intimate account of the black theatrical and musical world of which Johnson had been a part. Raises questions about the black man's struggle to find his identity. [D4]

Jones, LeRoi.
The Baptism & The Toilet. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1966. 62 pp. $1
A religious, sexual, social comedy play which presents contemporary American life. The baptism is one part, the toilet is the other. [F]

Black Music. New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc., 1967. 221 pp. $5
A book about the brillant young jazz muscians of today, their lives, their music, their struggles. Comprised of essays, reviews and liner notes written from 1959-1967. Spotlights such musicians as the late John Coltrane, Ornette Coleman, Cecil Taylor, Sonny Rollins, Thelonias Monk, etc. [D4]

Blues People. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1963. 244 pp. $1.95
Book of the black experience in white America and the music that developed from it. Theoretical endeavor that proposes questions, many of which have not been answered definitively. [D4]

The Dead Lecturer. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1964. 79 pp. $1.45
Poems that range from short lyrics such as "Style" or "Titles" to the long major poems such as "Crow Jane" and "A Poem for Willie Best." [F]

Dutchman & The Slave. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1964. 88 pp. $1.25
Two plays centered squarely on the Afro-American-white conflict. They illuminate a serious problem between the two races. [F]

Home. New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc., 1966. 252 pp. $1.75
Social essays that are, in effect, Leroi Jones' ideological autobiography. A chronological order of how he has looked at America, from the Cuban Revolution to the assassination of Malcolm X. [F]

Preface to a Twenty Volume Suicide Note. New York: Citadel Press (Corinth Books), 1961. 47 pp. $1.25
A book of poems ranging from 1957 to 1960; arranged in chronological order. [F]

The System of Dante's Hell. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1963. 154 pp. $0.95
A narrative of childhood and youth, structured on the themes of Dante's *Inferno*: violence, incontinence, fraud, treachery. Creates the atmosphere of hell and dramatic power as he reconstructs the brutality of the Negro slums of Newark, a small southern town, and New York City. [F]

Tales. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1967. 132 pp. $1.95
A collection of sixteen tales resolved in two parts–first nine stories concern themselves with the sensibility of a hip, perceptive young black man in white America. The last seven endeavor to place that same black man within the context of his awareness of and participation in a rapidly emerging and powerfully felt negritude. Contemporary fiction–provocative, witty, bitter and aggressive. [F]

Katz, William Loren.
Teacher's Guide to American Negro History. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968. 192 pp. $2.25
An attempt to aid teachers in their efforts to teach Afro-American History. [E]

Keats, Ezra Jack.
Peter's Chair. New York: Harper & Row Pubs., 1967. $3.95
Story of a little boy's dissatisfaction with having all his baby furniture painted pink for his little sister. Finally decided that he was too grown up for any of it. Beautifully illustrated. [A1]

The Snowy Day. New York: The Viking Press, 1962. 32 pp. $3
The story of a small boy's adventures in the deep snow. Told for children and well illustrated. [A1]

Whistle For Willie. New York: The Viking Press, 1964. 33 pp. $3.50
A child's story of a little boy who wants to learn how to whistle for his dog like the big boys. Told in simple words and illustrated in colorful pictures. [B4]

Keil, Charles.
Urban Blues. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966. 229 pp. $4.95
An analysis of the contemporary blues scene and the part it plays in the lives of just about all urban Afro-Americans. [D4]

Kerlin, Robert Thomas.
Negro Poets and Their Poems. New York: Associated, 1923. 354 pp. $3.75
A unique collection of Afro-American verse, with a biographical sketch of each poet and a critique of his (her) work. Includes many other diverse forms of poetry popular during the 1920's. [D4]

Killens, John Oliver.
Youngblood. New York: Trident, 1966. 475 pp. $6.95
The story of an Afro-American family in Georgia in the 1920's. Symbolizes the struggle of all black families to live as a part of a society that constantly rejects them Very moving. [F]

King, Martin Luther Jr.
Strength to Love. New York: Harper & Row, 1963. 145 pp. $3.50
A collection of inspirational sermons by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. These sermons are inspirational in the sense that they hold hope for today and all future tomorrows if only there is love. [F]

Stride Toward Freedom. New York: Harper & Row, 1958. 109 pp. $0.75
An account of a few years that changed the life of a southern community, told from the point of view of one of the participants. Attempts to interpret what happened in the Montgomery Story. [D4]

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community? New York: Harper & Row, 1967. 209 pp. $4.95
Book about the power of a non-violent army of determined Afro-Americans who have concluded that equality is not given but taken; and that nothing but pressure will ever achieve full citizenship for Afro-Americans. [F]

Why We Can't Wait. New York: The New American Library, Inc., 1963. 159 pp. $0.60
Explanation of the events, the forces, and the pressures behind today's and tomorrow's quest for Civil Rights.

Kozol, Jonathan.
Death at an Early Age. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1967. 242 pp. $0.95
A Book on the destruction of the hearts and minds of Afro-American children in the Boston Public Schools. True story of life in an American ghetto school. [D4]

Kula, Edna Mason.
The Bantu Africans. New York: F. W. Watts, 1968. 90 pp. $2.65
A report on the tribes and countries of Central and South Africa, an area almost equal in size to the United States. [C3]

Kutler, Stanley I.
The Dred Scott Decision–Law or Politics? Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1967. 188 pp. $2.75
A multi-dimensional biography of a supreme court case that constitutes a portrayal of the complex political, economic, social and legal variables which contribute to the American constitutional development. Illustrates the special role of the supreme court. [D4]

LaGrone, Oliver.
Footfalls. Darel, 1949. 37 pp. $1.50
A collection of poetry in honor of all black men and women; many black heroes. [D3]

They Speak of Dawns. Privately printed, 1963. 14 pp. $1
A collection of poetry for the Centennial Year of the Emancipation Proclamation. [D3]

Lambert, G. E.
Johnny Dodds. Cranbury, N.J.: A.S. Barnes & Co., Inc. (Kings of Jazz), 1961. 88 pp. $0.95
The series provides authoritative introductions to the individual masters of traditional and modern jazz who have become legends in the field. This volume (Johnny Dodds) includes notes on his life, early career, and influence, as well as a selected discography and a number of photographs. [D4]

Luckie, William H.
The Buffalo Soldiers. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967. 290 pp. $5.95
The documentation of the Afro-American soldier after the Civil War. The story of the formation of the ninth and tenth regiments. This book brings to light the fact that even as the black cavalryman protected the plains he was unappreciated and neglected. [F]

Lee, Don L.
Black Pride. Detroit: Broadside Press, 1968. 34 pp. $1
A collection of poems concerning black pride. [D3]

Lerner, Marguerite Rush.
Red Man, White Man, African Chief. Minneapolis, Minn.: Lerner Press, 1960. 28 pp.
An attempt to simplify the reason skin color varies from one person to another. [A1]

Liebow, Elliot.
Tally's Corner. Boston: Little, Brown, 1967. 260 pp. $5.95
The day to day account of the men who stand on street corners. A very good attempt to show why they have no place to go and nothing to do. [D4]

Lincoln, C. Eric.
The Negro Pilgrimage in America. New York: Bantam Books, 1967. 184 pp.$.60
A true story of the contributions, the history and the heritage of Afro-Americans from 1600 to the present. Completely illustrated. Includes an easy reference chronology of events. [D4]

Litto, Frederick M.
Plays from Black Africa. New York: Hill and Wang, Inc., 1968. 316 pp. $1.95
Six plays that present a cross section of some of the major concerns of modern Africans, such as the mixed blessing of the presence of the white man in Africa, the struggle of man against the elements. [F]

Lobsenz, Norman M.
The First Book of East Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1964. 88 pp. $2.66
The history and culture of East Africa. A brief summary of the life and inhabitants of five countries.

The First Book of Ghana. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1960. 62 pp. $2.65
The history and culture of Ghana told in brief form. Illustrated with pictures. Includes art, literature, geography, skills and people. [B5]

Locke, Alain.
The New Negro. New York: Atheneum, 1968. 452 pp. $4.25
Articulates the ideas of a generation in rebellion against accepted beliefs and engaged in racial self-discovery and cultural re-assessment. Stresses the black man's "Americanism." [F]

Logan, Rayford W.
The Negro in the United States. Princeton N.J.: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1957. 191 pp. $1.75
A brief history of America's largest racial minority–Afro-Americans. Analyzes the Afro-Americans rise from servitude. [D4]

McGovern, Ann.
Aesop's Fables. New York: Scholastic Book Services, 1963.
A collection of animal tales told by Aesop, a slave in Greece, in which he shows the wise and foolish behavior of men. For children. [A1]

McRae, Norman, and Blocker, Jerry.
The American Negro. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1966. Illustrated by Carl Owens. 48 pp. $1.17
A brief history of Afro-Americans that guides the teacher in preparing for an Afro-American class. Includes biographies and pictures. (128-page Teacher's Manual available.) [D4]

Margolies, Edward.
Native Sons–A Critical Study of Twentieth-Century Negro American Authors. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencott Co., 1968. 210 pp. $5.95
A study of such facts as life in the south, migration, existence in the urban ghetto, interracial love, the black church, the historical perspective, the new nationalism, and the black author. [F]

Marshall, Herbert & Stock, Mildred.
Ira Aldridge–The Negro Tragedian. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1968. 355 pp. $2.85
A documentary biography of a great actor and a noble crusade against racial bigotry. [D4]

Mays, Benjamin E.
The Negro's God as Reflected in His Literature. New York: Atheneum (Studies in American Negro Life), 1968. 269 pp. $2.75
Written in 1938, this book includes spirituals, sermons, prayers, poetry, essays and fiction. Covers "mass" and "classic" black literature from 1760 to 1937. [F]

Meier, August.
Negro Thought In America 1880-1915. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1966. $2.25
A detailed study of Afro-American thought and culture from reconstruction to World War I. Describes the changing position of the Afro-Americans during the period in which black people gained their rights and then lost them again. [F]

Meltzer, Milton.
In Their Own Words–A History of The American Negro, 1619-1865. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1964. 195 pp. $1.45
One of three volumes of Afro-American history told from letters, journals and memoirs about the voyage on a slave ship to the jubilee day of emancipation. [F]

In Their Own Words–A History of The American Negro, 1865-1916. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1965. 180 pp. $1.45
Letters, speeches, memoirs and testimony in which Afro-American describe their dreams and disappointments following the Civil War. [F]

In Their Own Words–A History of The American Negro, 1916-1966. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1967. 213 pp. $1.45
A volume of Afro-American history that is told through letters, memoirs, autobiographies, articles, editorials interviews, affidavits, eyewitness accounts and testimonies. An understanding of the changes taking place in the Afro-American's life. [F]

Miller, Loren.
The Petitioners–The Story of The Supreme Court of the United States and the Negro. Cleveland, Ohio: The World Pub. Co., 1966. 461 pp. $2.95
Chronicle and analytical history of supreme court decisions regarding the rights of Afro-Americans from 1789-1965. [D4]

Negro Digest.
Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., 1968. $35
An Afro-American digest mostly presenting memorials to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Also contains different articles of fiction, reviews and black art. [F]

Negro Digest (monthly)
Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago. Subscriptions, $5
A digest for and about black people, containing different articles of Afro-American life. Includes Malcolm X, black unity, Harlem, students, United Nations, and black leaders. [F]

The Negro and the City. Time-Life Books, Inc., 1968. 159 pp. $1.50
This book is dedicated to the proposition that American business can lead the way to a better urban society, but the frame of mind of some ten million urban Afro-Americans is evidence enough that optimism is premature. [D4]

The Negro in American History. Detroit: Board of Education, 1964. 166 pp. $1.65
A collection of material to promote a better understanding of America's past by developing increased awareness of the history of American Blacks, their problems, and their accomplishments–both individually and as a group. [F]

Nkrumah, Kwame.
Dark Days In Ghana. New York: International Pubs., 1968. 163 pp. $1.25
Story of the causes and circumstances of the military coup that overthrew the African government in February, 1966. A review of the military history and analysis of its policies. [F]

O'Brien, Conor Cruise.
To Katanga and Back–A UN Case History. New York: Simon & Schuster Inc., 1962. 370 pp. $5.95
Document on the history of the United Nations and Africa. Story of an Irish diplomat who resigned from his high UN post. A tragedy and a comedy. [D4]

Oliver, Roland.
The Middle Age of African History. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1967. 105 pp. $2
Introduces the key periods in the history of the continent. Includes Nubia, Ethiopia, Sudan, West Africa, Central Africa, and Zululand. [D4]

Parrish, Anne.
A Clouded Star. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1948. 242 pp. $4.50
The story of Harriet Tubman, a woman of astonishing strength, humor, gentleness and ferocity. [C1]

Parsons, Talcott, & Clark, Kenneth B.
The Negro American. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1965. 781 pp. $9.50
Book of the Afro-American problem that covers thirty leaders of the Civil Rights movement in the fields of history, sociology, social psychology, political science and economics, who reflect on the newest stage of the Civil Rights struggle. Economic and social details are stressed because discrimination is best seen there. [D4]

Patterson, Lillie.
Frederick Douglass–Freedom Fighter. Champaign, Ill.: Garrard Publishing Co., 1965. $2.75
Story of a black freedom fighter who spent his life trying to free his people. Was a friend of Abe Lincoln and an advisor to other presidents. Saw many of his dreams come true, but he never stopped working for equality. [C1]

Peck, Ira.
The Life and Words of Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 1968. 96 pp. $0.60
An illustrated biography of a man who was the foremost Afro-American civil rights leader in the U.S. for more than twelve years. Story of a man and his struggle to lead black people to racial equality and dignity. [C1]

Petry, Ann.
Tituba of Salem Village. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1964. 254 pp. $4.50
True story of a black witch in the Salem Witch Trials. Tituba was forced to leave her native land and go as a slave to a New England village. Because Tituba was black and a slave she was accused of making contact with the devil and this made her vulnerable to suspicion and attack. [D1b]

Quarles, Benjamin.
The Negro in the Making of America. New York: Macmillan (Collier), 1964. 288 pp. $1.25
Story of the Afro-American's emergence from bondage to the center of today's civil rights stage. Facts of the black people's role in this country's plantations and workshops, their participation in the revolution and Civil War, and the mid-twentieth century struggle for economic and social equality. [D4]

Randall, Blossom E.
Fun for Chris. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Company, 1956. 22 pp.
A warm, sympathetic presentation of the idea that children, regardless of their color, are the same everywhere. [A1]

Randall, Dudley.
Cities Burning. Detroit: Broadside Press, 1968. 16 pp. $1
A collection of poetry that embodies the disturbed feelings and the violent events of our disturbed and violent times. [D3]

Reisner, Robert George.
Bird: The Legend of Charlie Parker. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc. 256 pp. $4.95
Life story of a jazz musician who achieved world wide fame. His story told by his family, close friends and jazz artists. Illustrated with over 50 photographs and a complete Parker discography. [D4]

Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. New York: Bantam Books, 1968. 654 pp. $1.25
Vital, comprehensive report in response to President Lyndon B. Johnson's Executive Order 11365 issued on July 29, 1967, commonly referred to as the *Kerner Report.* [F]

Robinson, Charles Alexander, Jr.
The First Book of Ancient Egypt. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1961. 61 pp. $2.65
The complete history of Egypt told in simple form Contains many aspects from the rise of civilization to the fall of Egypt. Includes kings, daily life, pyramids, art, religion, science, literature, etc. [B5]

Rodman, Bella.
Lions in the Way. New York: Avon Books, 1966. 176 pp. $0.60
A fictional story of the racial unrest in a small southern town. The imaginary events that take place in 1959, five years after the Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in the public schools. [D4]

Rollins, Charlemae.
Christmas Gif'. Chicago: Follett Pub. Co., 1963. 119 pp. $4.95
A collection of Christmas poems, songs, and stories written by and about Afro-Americans that give the warm and true spirit of Christmas. [C3]

Famous Negro Entertainers of Stage, Screen, and TV. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1967. 122 pp. $3.50
A presentation of sixteen outstanding Afro-American entertainers in various fields. An account of the entertainer's life and an appraisal of the subject's professional career. [C1]

Rose, Arnold.
The Negro in America. New York: Harper & Row, Pubs., 1964. 321 pp. $2.25
A descriptive analysis of the Afro-American problems today. Attempts to present the problem and then analyze the dynamics of social change affecting the problem. [F]

Rudwick, Eliott M.
W. E. B. DuBois: Propagandist of the Negro Protest. New York: Atheneum, 1969. 390 pp. $3.25
(Studies in American Negro Life). Examination of the beliefs, leadership, tactics and strategy of the great black leader. [F]

Salk, Erwin A.
A Layman's Guide to Negro History. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1967. 196 pp. $2.79
A comprehensive bibliography of books and teaching aids concerned with the history of the Black man in the United States. Categorizes various listings pertinent to the Afro-American experiences and achievements. [F]

Schatz, Letta.
Bola and the Oba's Drummers. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967. Illustrated by Tom Feelings. 156 pp. $4.50
Presents a picture of West African life with impressive illustrations. [C2]

Schloat, G. Warren, Jr.
Duee–A Boy of Liberia. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1962. $4
Story of a young boy in a village in Liberia who learns how to live off the land. Tells how important a palm tree is to his way of life for nourishment and shelter. Story for younger boys and girls. [B4]

Scipio.
Emergent Africa. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1967. 184 pp. $1.95
Book of Africa's colonial legacy, political structures, technical deficiencies, economic development, educational programs and the genesis and prosecution of its foreign policies. [F]

Shapiro, Milton J.
Jackie Robinson. New York: Washington Square Press, Inc., 1967. 248 pp. $0.50
Biography of the first Afro-American player in major league history, who was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1962. [C1]

Sharpe, Stella Gentry.
Tobe. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1939. 121 pp. $3
Story of a little six-year-old black boy who lives on a farm in North Carolina. A youngster's story that expresses all the fun a young boy can have growing up on a farm. [A1]

Shinnie, Margaret.
Ancient African Kingdoms. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1965. 126 pp. $5
The study of Africa in all its aspects. Deals with the problems of African history and the early development of man on that continent. Studies of Kush, Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Kanem-Bornu, the forest states, the lands of the Zan, and the Citadel of Zimbabwe. [D4]

Shore, Herbert L. & Magchelina Shore.
Come Back Africa! New York: International Publications, 1968. 203 pp. $1.25
A panorama of the contemporary South African way of life as seen through a collection of short stories by South African authors. [D2]

Silber, Irwin.
The Second People's Song Book–Lift Every Voice. New York: Oak Publications, 1953. 96 pp. $1.95
Songs of thousands of singers and balladeers of many generations depicting their lives, their sorrows, their struggles and their dreams. [C3]

Silberman, Charles E.
Crisis in Black & White. New York: Random House, 1964. 358 pp. $5.95
Stresses the need for Afro-American power in America and the means by which it may be achieved. [D4]

Smith, Carol Sturm.
For The Love of Ivy. New York: Avon Books, 1968. 219 pp. $0.75
Story of a black woman who works for a Long Island family and falls in love with one of the family. Actually a comedy love story that was made into a movie starring Sidney Poitier and Abbey Lincoln. [D2]

Sterling, Dorothy.
Freedom Train. New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1954. 191 pp. $3.50
The story of Harriet Tubman, who devoted her life freeing her enslaved people over the underground railroad. The entire story of her life–from slavery to the incredible feats she performed before, during and after the Civil War. [C1]

Mary Jane. Illustrated by Ernest Crichlow. New York: Scholastic Book Service, 1959. 218 pp. $0.45
A sensitive portrayal of a young girl's lonely experience as one of a small group of Afro-Americans in a junior high school that provides token integration. A realistic yet optimistic presentation which will have significance for both white and black children today. [B4]

Stevenson, Florence.
Aida. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1965. 61 pp. $4.25
One of the world's most popular operas. Commissioned by the Khedive of Egypt to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, which linked the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. A love story. [C2]

Stewart, Desmond.
The Arab World. New York: Time Inc., 1964. 160 pp. $4.75
The editors of Life reveal present-day Arab problems and aspirations as they are closely associated with the Western world. [D4]

Stone, Alan.
The Mystery of the Old Jalopy. Cleveland,: The World Publishing Co., 1967. 128 pp. $1.50
Tolliver adventure series about an old car. [A1]

The Tollivers and the Mystery of the Lost Pony. Cleveland: The World Publishing Co., 1967. 128 pp. $1.50
Story of the Tolliver family (3 girls and 2 boys) who loved to go pony riding on Saturday afternoons and how another little boy frightened their favorite pony away. Tells about the difficulties and heartaches of getting the pony back again. [B4]

The Tollivers and the Mystery of Pirate Island. Cleveland: The World Publishing Co., 1967. 127 pp. $1.50
Story of the Tolliver children who discover an abandoned cave, and many mysterious things in it. [B4]

Stowe, Harriet Beecher.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Bridgeport, Conn.: Airmont Pub. Co., Inc., 1967. 414 pp. $0.75
Story in which Mrs. Stowe exposes the American reader to the half-known world of slavery and evil created by man and the entire American nation. [C2]

Stratton, Madeline Robinson.
Negroes Who Helped Build America. Boston: Ginn and Co., 1965. 165 pp. $3.75
14 biographies of outstanding Afro-Americans who have made contributions to science, education, the arts, industry, politics, and the military. Highlights of achievements by numerous other black people and a commentary on the times in which they lived. [C1]

Sullivan, George.
Wilt Chamberlain. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1966. 183 pp. $0.50
The life of the 7-foot super-star of professional basketball–the highest scorer in history and the holder of most of the National Basketball Assn. individual records. [C1]

Tarry, Ellen & Bets, Marie Hall.
My Dog Rinty. New York: The Viking Press Inc., 1946. 48 pp. $3
Story about a little boy and his dog who got into trouble because the dog would not behave. Tells about all the problems they had, and how the little boy's dreams came true. [B4]

Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States 1889-1918. NAACP, 1919. 105 pp. $1.50
Facts about all the lynchings that took place in America during this period. Belief that more persons were lynched than those who were named. All the whys, hows and whos are stated in this book. [F]

Toffler, Alvin.
The Schoolhouse in the City. New York: Praeger, 1968. 255 pp. $2.50
Publication of speeches given at Stanford University, July 10-14, 1967, dealing with the development of a new approach to the problem of urban decay in America. Speeches were given by leading authorities in local, state and federal government, civil rights, sociology, psychology, and urban planning, as well as education and architecture. (Predicts the possible future of the schoolhouse in the city.) [D4]

Trent-Johns, Altona.
Play Songs of the Deep South. Washington D.C.: Associated Publishers, Inc., 1944.
Book of songs written by a music instructor who was also a rural teacher and a housekeeper. Songs about the problems and fears of the deep South. Mostly Afro-American spirituals. [D4]

Turnbull, Colin M.
Tradition and Change in African Tribal Life. Cleveland: The World Publishing Co., 1966. 271 pp. $6.50
Study of how the Pygmies, Bushmen, and other tribal Africans look at the world. The structure of this book is based upon the widening circles of life related to four stages of tribal life–the family, the extended family, the clan, and the tribe. [D4]

Twain, Mark.
Pudd'n Head Wilson. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1955. 315 pp. $1.45
Book dealing with the public issue of slavery and the private matter of inter-marriage, which most writers have chosen to avoid. [D4]

Udry, Janice May.
What Mary Jo Shared. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co., 1966. $2.95
Story of a little black girl who went to school every day but never had anything to share with her class when the teacher requested. Finally she shared someone very dear to her–her father–and she was very proud, because no one else had shared his father. [B4]

Vroman, Mary Elizabeth.
Esther. Bantam Books, 1963. 154 pp. $0.60
A novel of life in a small southern hospital–racial prejudice, love and bigotry. Story of a black nurse betrayed by the passions of her body, the involvement she has with a white man, and how she is exploited by the white race. [C2]

Harlem Summer. New York: Berkley Pub. Corp., 1967. 127 pp. $0.50
Story of a 16-year-old boy who visits Harlem from the deep South and discovers the real truths and complexities of ghetto living. [C2]

Walker, Barbara.
The Dancing Palm Tree. Illustrated by Helen Siegl. New York: Parents' Magazine Press, 1968. 112 pp. $3.95
A collection of 11 Nigerian folktales–tales which teach as well as entertain. [C2]]

Walker, G. T.
Sweet Potato Pie. Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, 1963. 12 pp. $0.50
Short biographical sketch of Mary McLeod Bethune. [A1]

Walker, Margaret.
Jubilee. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1966. 497 pp. $5.95
Great Civil War novel based on the true life story of the author's great-grandmother. Emphasizing Civil War and Reconstruction from the black point of view by an Afro-American. [D2]

Wallace, Irving.
The Man. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1964. 768 pp. $1.25
Novel of Douglas Dilman, the first Afro-American to become President of the United States. [D2]

Washington, Booker T.
Up From Slavery. New York: Bantam Path Finder, 1956. 241 pp. $0.60
The autobiography of a man born in slavery who struggled to acquire an education for himself, then dedicated his life to educating others. [C1]

Webb, Constance.
Richard Wright: A Biography. New York: Putnam, 1968. 443 pp. $8.95
Life of famed author of *Uncle Tom's Children, Black Boy,* and *Native Son*. Controversial, prophetic writer; includes discussion and analysis of his major works as well as a history, in part, of the black struggle. [D1b]

Webb, Robert N.
Hannibal–Invader from Carthage. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1968. 134 pp. $3.95
Story of a man who had taken an oath to prove himself the enemy of the Roman people. Well known for bringing 37 elephants in his march across the Alps into Italy. [C1]

White, Charles.
Images of Dignity: The Drawings of Charles White. Foreword by Harry Belafonte, commentary by Benjamin Horowitz. LosAngeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1967. 121 pp. $10
White uses unique language to speak to us of the meaning of his experiences of the bitter taste of the lash of the whip; of the ache of unfulfillment. [D4]

Williams, John A.
Africa–Her History, Lands and People. New York: Cooper Square Pubs., Inc., 1965
Contains several hundred pictures along with the history of Africa and the people. Everything, including slave trade, empires, dates and events, explorers, conquests, wars, arts, culture, wild life and plant life and the emergence of new African nations. [D4]

Wilson, Theodore B.
The Black Codes of the South. University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1965. 177 pp. $5.95
A volume that includes a state by state comparative survey of all the codes (laws that were passed by post-Civil War Southern legislatures for the purpose of regulating the daily lives of black people), and an analysis of their provisions in terms of the social, political, and religious currents of the post-bellum period. [F]

Wingfield, R. J.
The Story of Old Ghana, Melle and Songhai. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1957. 60 pp. $1
A brief condensation of two definitive and scholarly histories on ancient Ghana and its environs. Illustrated maps and a pronunciation key. [D4]

Woodward, C. Vann.
The Strange Career of Jim Crow. (2nd ed.) New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1966. 205 pp.
A well-written account of the revolutionary decade of 1955-65. It is an essential guide for placing contemporary race relations in factual and humane perspective. [D4]

Wright, Esmond, and Stamp, Kenneth M.
The McGraw-Hill Illustrated World History. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964. 528 pp. $15
Well-written and well-illustrated history of mankind from pre-history to the present day. Topics covered include some of the most complex problems challenging the modern world. [D4]

Young, Margaret B.
First Book of American Negros. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1966. 86 pp. $2.65
A well-illustrated history of the Afro-American and his contributions to U.S. culture, and to its economy. Employment and Civil Rights are also covered. [C3]

Wright, Richard.
The Outsider. New York: Harper, 1953. 440 pp. $1.25
A grim, violent novel of a black man with no identity living apart from the rest of the world. His freedom seemed a curse because he could know no one without hurting him [D2]

REPRINT SERIES

The American Negro: His History and Literature.
published by the Arno Press and the New York Times. 44 volumes, $485
A series of reproductions of significant books, written almost exclusively by Afro-Americans, covering many varieties and categories of literature. Although more than half of the books deal with slavery, much present-day interest and motivation for Black history are provided through the books selected for this series. The individual volumes are annotated below.

Captain Canot, Or 20 Years of an African Slaver (1854).
Brantz Mayer, ed. 448 pp., $14.50
Dealing with the African experience, these are the memoirs of a pirate captain who transported many Africans to the New World and felt that he was doing them a favor.

The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution (1855).
William C. Nell 396 pp., $12
The first serious attempt by an Afro-American to write scholarly history. Includes sketches of outstanding Afro-Americans from twenty states (mostly military men but also includes militant pamphleteer David Walker and the slave poet, George M. Horton). The author did not include himself in this volume but he was an outstanding journalist and abolitionist associate of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. He led the successful fight against segregated schools in his native city of Boston, and he petitioned the state legislature to appropriate funds for a memorial to Crispus Attucks, the Afro-American who was the first man to die in the Boston Massacre of 1770.

Five Slave Narratives: A Compendium.
(various dates) 500 pp., $15
1–Lunsford Lane
2–Fugitive Blacksmith
3–William W. Brown
4–My Life in the South
5–Moses Grandy
The accounts of Lunsford Lane and William W. Brown are perhaps superior to the others.

My Bondage and My Freedom (1855).
Frederick Douglass 464 pp., $14.50
In two parts, the first of which contains many insights into the nature of slavery and the slave society; includes not only sufferings and protests but analysis of what slavery did to individuals of slave families, and what it did to family members of the overseers and masters. Part two pictures his early years in the abolitionist movement, and includes his abolitionist speeches and letters. He also finds that the freedom of the North includes a caste system for Blacks almost as bad as the Souths' slavery.

Recollections of Seventy Years (1888).
Daniel A. Payne 336 pp., $10
Autobiography of the Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1852). He was the first president of Wilburforce University which made him America's first black college president. Bishop Payne insisted on an educated clergy during a time when this demand was often unwelcome. He introduced both choral singing and instrumental music to the AME Church. He was also an active abolitionist.

Narrative of Sojourner Truth (1884).
320 pp., $11.50
Excepting Frederick Douglass, the most famous and extraordinary fugitive slave. She preached and worked for many reforms; helped to secure Women's Rights in Ohio, became the first female "freedom rider" during the Civil War striving to enforce the desegregation of public transportation. In 1864 she left her home in Battle Creek, Michigan to visit with President Lincoln at the White House. She remained in Washington, D.C. and worked with Freedman's Hospital and newly freed Afro-Americans.

Autobiography of a Fugitive Negro (1855).
Samuel Ringgold Ward 412 pp., $12.50
Pastor of an all-white congregation and a fine orator, he lectured continually against slavery in the United States and in Great Britain. Daniel Webster said of him, "He is the ablest thinker on his legs before the American people."

The Suppressed Book about Slavery (1864).
George W. Carleton, ed. 432 pp., $13.50
Prepared for publication by a young white man in 1857 but did not appear until 1864 after the Emancipation Proclamation. Book includes pictures, court testimony, newspaper interviews, statistics, and official and private letters; established slavery's crimes and gave proof of significant Afro-American contributions to the U.S. Emphasizes with vivid and convincing detail some of the unique horrors of an institution that enslaved Afro-Americans in a free land.

Thoughts on African Colonization (1832).
William Lloyd Garrison 296 pp., $9
Many abolotionists, including Garrison, felt that the emancipation of Afro-American slaves should be followed by their removal from the U.S., preferably to Africa. Garrison was persuaded to reject the idea by James Forten, a wealthy black sailmaker and inventor, and a leader in his Philadelphia community. The book contains many anti-colonization writings.

An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans (1836).
Lydia Maria Child 216 pp., $7
The author (white) makes a comparative study of slavery in order to indict the United States, and explores anthropology to defend black Americans from racial bigots.

Some Recollections of Our Anti-slavery Conflict (1869).
Samuel J. May 408 pp., $10.50
Another white author provides insight into the abolitionist movement through an informal history of the crusade against slavery. Includes about twenty thumbnail sketches of prominent reform figures, black and white.

The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States (1852).
Martin R. Delany 214 pp., $650
Abraham Lincoln described the author as "this most extraordinary and intelligent black man." The grandson of a slave, Delany includes in his book: Bible commentary, class structure in Europe, lessons in geography and criticisms of white abolitionists for their lack of concern over the plight of the free Afro-American. First section deals with status and treatment of Afro-Americans in America. Middle section covers achievements of Afro-Americans as soldier, businessman, farmer, writer, artisan, and professional. The final chapters analyze possible solutions to the Afro-American's plight.

The Anglo-African Magazine, Volume I (1859).
416 pp., $12.50
Pre-Civil War periodical founded in 1859 by Thomas Hamilton of Brooklyn, who felt that "black men in America must speak for themselves; no outside tongue, however gifted with eloquence, can tell their story." Written entirely by black men and women. Publication introduced leading black intellectuals of the day.

American Slavery as It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses (1839).
Theodore D. Weld 224 pp., $7
The author and two South Carolina aristocrats, the Grimke sisters, wrote this primarily as anti-slavery propaganda intended to make people very angry about the horrors of slavery.

The Underground Railroad (1872).
William Still 780 pp., $25
One of three volumes on the subject. The author, son of ex-slave parents, was a participant and kept full records of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee for helping fugitive slaves in the 1850's. Includes personal, detailed, and circumstantial stories of hundreds of fugitives.

Reminiscences (1876).
Levi Coffin 732 pp., $16.50
Fascinating worthwhile reading on the Underground Railroad which the author (a Quaker) wrote at the age of 78. This book was an immediate success and today remains an indispensable primary source on the underground railroad. The author assisted nearly three thousand runaways in their escape. One of the chapters is devoted to mobs and riots in Cincinnati, pointing out the risks incurred by the friends of the slave.

The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom (1898).
Wilbur H. Siebert 478 pp., $14.50
The author, an Ohio State University history professor and perhaps the foremost authority on the underground railroad, discusses the origin, growth, methods of operation, the situation of the runaways in the North and in

Canada, the dangers incurred by those engaged in the work and the effect the railroad had in widening the polarization between the North and the South.

John Brown and His Men (1894).
Richard J. Hinton 752 pp., $23
The author of this volume was not only very active against slavery but he was the bodyguard of Wendell Phillips and an associate of John Brown. He also joined the Second Kansas colored Volunteers as an officer and rose to the rank of Colonel. This volume, the author's third anti-slave biography, is a thorough documentation of the most controversial and legendary figure in abolitionist history.

The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin (1853).
Harriet Beecher Stowe 508 pp., $15.50
This work was produced in order to answer the many attacks made on the validity of her picture of slave life. Starting out as a 25-page documentary brief of facts to corroborate all that was written in the novel, the research produced over five hundred pages. A tremendous piece of anti-slavery literature. Contains judicial records of trials and decisions, and statute law.

Reminiscences of My Life in Camp (1902).
Suzie King Taylor 82 pp., $400
"I wonder if our white fellow men realize the true sense or meaning of brotherhood: For two hundred years we had toiled for them; the war of 1861 came and was ended, and we thought our race was forever freed from bondage, and that the two races could live in unity with each other, but when we read almost every day of what is being done to my race by some whites in the South, I sometimes ask, 'Was the war in vain?" This question, so ably advanced by the author, is still unanswered. Vignettes of the Civil War viewed in retrospect by a black woman.

Behind the Scenes (1868).
Elizabeth H. Keckley 371 pp., $9
This book bears the subtitle, "Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House." A devoted companion and seamstress to Mary Todd Lincoln during Abraham Lincoln's presidency, the author came into contact with many great personages of the day. She provides valuable documentation on the social life of the Afro-American during this time.

The Black Phalanx (1888).
Joseph T. Wilson 528 pp., $15.50
Veteran of the Union Army writes of the Afro-American soldiers and their wars with particular emphasis on the Civil War. The most complete and accurate record of the part played by Afro-American soldiers in helping the Union struggle for liberty. An indispensable storehouse of information for students and scholars of Afro-American history.

First Days Amongst the Contrabands (1893).
Elizabeth Hyde Botume 286 pp., $10.50
Describes the pitiful plight of the contrabands and the efforts of the small group of missionaries to instruct these people and regularize their family life. This book began the formal education of many contrabands, gives the origin[illegible] the term, etc.

The Freedmen's Book (1865).
Lydia Maria Child 277 pp., $8.50
Contains essays, short biographies, poems, anecdotes and household hints. Written by a white abolitionist, this book is valuable to the modern reader especially for its portrayal of the reading material used in advanced classes of freedmen's schools.

Cheerful Yesterdays (1899).
Thomas W. Higginson 374 pp., $11.50
Written at the age of 72, this autobiography of a very versatile New England minister recounts his involvement in the struggle to free the Afro-American.

The Facts of Reconstruction (1913).
John R. Lynch 325 pp., $10.00
Part memoir and part history, this volume destroys multitudes of popular and scholarly myths concerning the politics of Reconstruction and the nature of race relations in Mississippi. The author, a distinguished Afro-American Congressman from Mississippi, served as temporary chiarman of the 1884 National Republican convention, an honor accorded no other Afro-American before or since.

The Life and Adventures of Nat Love (1907).
Nat Love 162 pp., $6
There were some five thousand black cowpunchers who drove cattle up the Chisholm Trail after the Civil War. It seems that only Nat Love wrote an autobiography of his experiences. A fascinating account of an extraordinarily "happy-go-lucky" and talented black cowboy. Confirms large scale participation of black cowboys on the long drives up the Chisholm Trail. However, little information about racial relationships is noted.

Shadow and Light: An Autobiography (1902).
Mifflin W. Gibbs 372 pp., $12
Full of facts, this autobiography documents the author's contribution to U.S. history and proves again that black men counted heavily in Western growth and development. Includes some rare photographs of important Afro-Americans of the time.

Race Adjustment (1905), and
The Everlasting Stain (1921). (two volumes in one)
Kelly Miller 682 pp., $20.50
Volume one condemns racist theories and their proponents. Volume two deals with wide range of issues confronting the Afro-American in the aftermath of World War I, some of which are still current. Problems of education, including school segregation in the North and federal responsibility for Negro education are cited. Also includes treatises on lynching and Afro-American radicalism.

Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey (1932).
Amy Jacques, ed. 101 pp., $3.50
Famous black nationalist acknowledges his affinity with Booker T. Washington as well as his differences. He maintained that black Americans had a worthy history in Africa, the Old and the New World. Garvey also taught and stressed pride and identification of black folk.

Black Manhattan (1930).
James Weldon Johnson 284 pp., $13
Running history of the Afro-American in New York City, beginning in 1626, when the black population numbered eleven. Concerned with the arts, Johnson devotes over half of the book to the 1920's, a time when Harlem was celebrated as "exotic, colorful, and sensuous; a place of laughing, singing, and dancing; a place where life wakes up at night." "Gaiety is characteristic of Harlem," Johnson wrote.

The New Negro: An Interpretation (1925).
Alain Locke, ed. 446 pp., $9
This volume on Harlem contains samplings of poetry, fiction, drama, music, painting, design and criticism. Harlem was at its peak.

New World A-Coming (1943).
Roi Ottley 364 pp., $11.50
Still on Harlem, Ottley, a native son, brings us closer to the frightening present, picturing the Depression, Father Divine, Madame C. J. Walker, Millionaire, Joe Louis, Langston Hughes, Adam C. Powell and the riot of 1935. He said, "In spite of selfish interest a new world is a-coming with the sweep and fury of the Resurrection."

The Atlanta University Publications
W. E. B. DuBois, ed. c. 1,000 pp., $30
Covers such subjects as Afro-American urban life, church, family, crime and morals; avoids politics, civil rights and sexual race relations as "too controversial." Published between 1896 and 1914.

The Negro in Chicago: A Study of Race Relations and a Race Riot (1922).
672 pp., $15
Between 1917 and 1921 there were a series of bloody anti-black riots by whites against blacks in the U.S. Chicago, number one port-of-entry for Afro-American migrants from the Central South, experienced the worst of these riots—a week of killing, burning, maiming in the summer of 1919. Immediately after the riot, the Governor of Illinois appointed the Chicago Commission on Race Relations whose exhaustive report appears here. Nearly half of the commission members were Afro-Americans. A forerunner of the Kerner Report.

Voice of the Negro: 1919 (1920).
Robert T. Kerlin, ed. 188 pp., $7.50
Compilation from the Afro-American press (two dailies, a dozen magazines, three hundred weeklies) for the four months immediately succeeding the Washington riot. The race question is discussed at length.

The Free Negro Family (1932).
E. Franklin Frazier 90 pp., $2.50
Stories of selected free Afro-American families—origins, development and distribution and the characteristics of free Afro-American communities. It has been said that Frazier's work on the Afro-American family has outstanding significance "for the understanding of the family in general."

The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861 (1919).
Carter G. Woodson 454 pp., $14
Covers period (beginning of Civil War) when formal education for Afro-Americans was very limited by the slave system in general. The author founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The Negro at Work in New York City (1912).
George Edmund Haynes 75 pp., $4.50
Contains information on nineteenth-century economic life, detailed information on Afro-American employment and small business in the early twentieth century, often derived from personal investigation and interviews.

Negro Population 1790-1915 (1918).
844 pp., $23.50
Reference and Research (for the Scholar) Since 90% of Afro-Americans lived in the South during most of this period, the volume is concerned mainly with this area. Contains statistical essays, tables and maps as the starting point for Afro-American history.

Men of Mark (1887).
William J. Simmons 1,141 pp., $39.50
Reference and Research (for the Scholar). Standard reference of Afro-American biography in dictionary form.

Proceeding of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina (1868).
930 pp., $28
Reference and Research (for the Scholar). With its Afro-American majority, the Reconstruction convention wrote the first democratic constitution of South Carolina. This constitution remained unchanged until 1895, and then changed only to deny its benefits to a majority of the state's black citizens.

The History of the Negro Race in America (1883).
George W. Williams pp., $34.50
The author was called the father of Afro-American history and this book is considered a monument in American historiography. He always strove to write "the truth of history." Covers the period 1619-1880. This volume was published in 1883, with the subtitle *Negroes as Slaves, as Soldiers and as Citizens.* In two volumes; volume one begins with life in Africa, continues with study of slavery in the American colonies, the Afro-American in the American Revolution and slavery as a political and legal problem in the Revolution and after. Volume two covers the War of 1812, anti-slavery struggle, results of emancipation and the black exodus from the South.

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3. Reference

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The Last Year of Malcolm X. Breitman
My Lord, What a Morning. Anderson
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The Best Short Stories by Negro Writers. Hughes
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American Negro Poetry. Bontemps
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I am the Darker Brother, an Anthology of Modern Poems by Negro Americans. Adoff
New Negro Poets: USA. Hughes
On These I Stand, an Anthology. Cullen
Selected Poems of Claude McKay. Dewey
They Speak of Dawns. LaGrone

4. Reference

Africa & Africans. Bohannan
Africa–Her History, Lands and People. Williams
Africa: History of a Continent. Davidson
Africa Today–and Tomorrow: An Outline of Basic Facts and Major Problems. Hatch
African Glory (the Story of Vanished Negro Civilizations). DeGraft
African Kingdoms. Davidson
The African Slave Trade. Davidson
African Slavery. DeGraft
American Negro Art. Dover
American Negro Folktales. Dorson
The American Negro. McRae & Blocker
The American Negro Reference Book. Davis
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The Autobiography of an Ex-coloured Man. Johnson
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Civil Rights–The Challenge of the Fourteenth Amendment. Goldman
Confrontation: Black and White. Bennett
Copper Sun: A Collection of Negro Folk Songs. Clark
Crisis in Black & White. Silberman
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The Lost Cities of Africa. Davidson
Masks and Figures–From Eastern and Southern Africa. Holy
The McGraw-Hill Illustrated World History. E. Wright
The Middle Age of Africa History. Oliver
The Myth of the Negro Past. Herskovits
The Negro American. Parsons
The Negro and the City.
The Negro Cowboys. Durham

The Negro Handbook. Editors of Ebony
The Negro in the Making of America. Quarles
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Raisin in the Sun. Hansberry
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In White America. Duberman
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Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States 1889-1918.
The W.A.S.P. Horwitz
Where Do We Go From Here. King
Youngblood. Killens

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

All films are 16mm, black & white, and sound, unless otherwise indicated. Price shown is purchase price.

The Black Soldier
Film Associates *$170 25 min.*
A part of the CBS-produced series, "Of Black America." Surveys the history of the black American's participation in the armed forces of the U.S., from the Revolutionary War to the War in Vietnam. Shown through paintings, drawings, cartoons and etchings of famous battles as well as films of war in this century. Film clips include some rare silent footage of WW I. *Black Soldier* puts into proper perspective the roles played by many black Americans in defense of their country. [For junior and senior high and beyond.]

Boston Massacre
McGraw-Hill Text Films *$155 24 min.*
Dramatized presentation of the events of March 5, 1770. [For grades 7-12.]

Conformity and the Crutch
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith *$340 28 min.*
Classification of bigots, (1) conformity which takes the path of least resistance and leads to anti-Black prejudice, and (2) non-conformity to Black tolerance. Points out that the white Southerner's norms rather than himself must be changed. [For parents and teachers.]

Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906)
Film Associates *color $215 14 min.*
Students will probably need an explanation of his dialect poetry. Just as Robert Burns expressed the feelings of his people through ethnic poetry, so did Dunbar. However, Dunbar wrote more 'standard' poetry than any other kind. [For elementary through senior high.]

Face to Face
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith *$340 28 min.*
Deals with group understanding; there is a change in feelings when people interact for favorable change. Points out that it is easier to change behavior first and then attitudes; direct action is the most effective way to break down segregated patterns and change behavior. [For high school and beyond.]

Fourteenth Generation Americans
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith *$340 28min.*
Shows that black protesters, from 1609 to the present, have changed their techniques but not their goals. [For high school and beyond.]

A History of the Negro in America 1619-1860: Out of Slavery
McGraw-Hill Text Films *$375 20 min.*
Real people who shaped this history are shown in still pictures via paintings, drawings, engravings, cartoons, handbills, etc. Revitalizes America's past by presenting fresh viewpoints which stimulate new thinking about events in American history. [For junior and senior high courses in U.S. history and in inter-group relations. Also good for church, industry, labor, interracial groups.]

A History of the Negro in America 1861-1877: Civil War & Reconstruction
McGraw-Hill Text Films *$375 20 min.*
To provide *accurate* information about the history of the black man in America, his role during and after the Civil War. [For junior and senior high courses in U.S. history and in inter-group relations.]

A History of the Negro in America 1877—Today: Freedom Movement
McGraw-Hill Text Films *$375 20 min.*
To show the vital part played by the black man in the making of America. To help the audience come to grips with the centuries-old "color problem" that demands an intelligent, constructive solution today. [For junior and senior high courses in U.S. history and in inter-group relations.]

The New Negro
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith *$340 20 min.*
Today's protester employs new means to achieve old aims. Black aspirations have been rising. [For high school and beyond.]

A Tale of Two Ladies
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith *$340 28 min.*
Two Afro-American women, Mrs. Brown in 1868 and Mrs. Rosa Parks in 1955, refused to yield their seats on public conveyances to whites. The arrest of Mrs. Parks ignited the black community and sparked the civil rights movements. [For high school and beyond.]

Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad
McGraw-Hill Text Films *$270 54 min.**
Adapted for television, this 2-reel film provides information about the 'railroad'; reveals Harriet Tubman's role and shows in human terms the conflicts and trials involved in a slaves flight to freedom. [For junior and senior high courses in U.S. history and in inter-group relations.] *each reel

Sources of Films

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Film Associates
11559 Santa Monica Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
McGraw-Hill Text Film Division
330 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036
Newman Visual Education, Inc.
2023 Eastern, S.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49507

GPO 813-532-4

FILMSTRIPS

Carver Story
Artisan Productions. 70 frames, color.
Biographical sketch of the "plant doctor" who discovered many uses for the peanut.

History of the American Negro–Series.
McGraw-Hill Text-films. 1 set–8 color filmstrips with fimlstrip guide.
1. From Africa to America
2. Slavery in the Young American Republic
3. Slavery in a House Divided
4. The Negro in Civil War and Reconstruction
5. The Threshold of Equality
6. The Negro Fights for the Four Freedoms
7. The Negro Faces the 20th Century
8. The Negro in the Gilded Age

American Negro Pathfinder Series.
Film Associates. Set of 6 filmstrips, color, with script.
1. Dr. Ralph Bunche
2. Judge Thurgood Marshall
3. General Benjamin Davis, Jr.
4. A. Philip Randolph
5. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune
6. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Emerging Africa in the Light of Its Past.
Unit No. 1: Land, People and History
40 35mm slides, color, with record.
Covers land, people and history; includes text and notes, tape narration of text with appropriate African music.

Black History
Multi-Media Productions, Inc. Set of 15 filmstrips, color, with records.
Narrated by Ivan Dixon, this set represents one of the finest quality filmstrips–record presentations on Black History. Covers the following:

Ancient Africa	The Long Somnolence
Medieval Africa	The Negro Experience
African Way of Life	The Awakening
The Slave Trade	Justice for All
Slavery in the New World	Black Consciousness
Slavery in the United States	Beyond Black Power
The Noble Experiment	

Man in Africa Hall.
Slide Library, American Museum of Natural History. 124 slides, color.
Represents a cross-section of African Llife and culture. Includes religion, ecomony, science and faith, craftsmanship, education and so forth.

Sources of Filmstrips

Multi-Media Productions, Inc.
580 College Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94306
Artisan Productions
Box 1827
Hollywood 28, California
Film Associates
11559 Santa Monica Blvd.
LosAngeles, California 90025
McGraw-Hill Book Company
Text-Film Division
330 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036
Cultural History Research, Inc.
Harrison, New York 10528
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, New York 10024

POSTERS

H. 'Rap' Brown
Sammy Davis, Jr.
Frederick Douglass
LeRoi Jones
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Malcolm X
Huey Newton
'The Supremes'

Sources of Posters

Personality Posters Mfg. Co., Inc.
74 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Power Posters
6 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

PORTRAITS

Famous American Negroes (12 display prints). Chicago, Illinois. Johnson Publishing Co.

Modern Negro Contributors (24 display prints). Chicago, Illinois. Afro-American Publishing Co.

Negroes In American History: Freedom Primer(94 copies). Atlanta, Georgia. The Student Voice, Inc.

Negroes In Our History (24 display prints). Chicago, Illinois. Afro-American Publishing Co.

Negroes of Achievement, 1865-1915 (24 display prints). Chicago, Ill. Afro-American Publishing Co.

Representative American Negroes (12 display prints). Group pictures. Chicago, Illinois. Johnson Publishing Co.

Twentieth Century Americans of Negro Lineage (includes resources-for-use manual and wall chart). New York. Friendship Press.

(Also see page 28.)

RECORDS

An Anthology of Negro Poetry for Young People.
Folkways FC 7114. Compiled and read by Arna Bontemps.
Poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, Beatrice M. Murphy, Waring Cuney, Langston Hughes, Contee Cullen, Arna Bontemps, Claude McKay, Wesley Curtright, Frank Horne, Josephine Copeland, Helene Johnson, Fenton Johnson, Sterling A. Brown and Georgia Douglas Johnson.

Anthology of Negro Poets in the USA–200 Years.
Folkways 9792. Read by Arna Bontemps.

"Ballots or Bullets" by Malcolm X.
1st Amendment Records.

Black and Beautiful, Soul & Madness.
Jihad 1001.

Blind Willie Johnson.
Folkways FG 3585.

Blues Classics by Washboard Sam.
Blues Classics 10.

God's Trombones.
Folkways FL 9788.

The Great March on Washington.
1963 Motown Record Corp.

The Great March to Freedom.
Gordy 906–a division of Motown Record Corp.
Rev. Martin Luther King Speaks–June 23, 1963, Detroit.

Hugh Masekela Is Alive & Well At The Whiskey.
Universal City 73015.

Ledbelly's Last Sessions. Vol. I.
Folkways FA 2941.

Message to the Grass Roots from Malcolm X
Grass Roots L.P. Co. 14951 Schaefer Road, Detroit, Michigan.

Malcolm X–Talks to Young People.
Douglas International Recording Corporation, distributed by Laurie Records Inc. 165 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y.

Malcolm X Speaking.
Ethnic Records.

Negro Prison Camp Worksongs.
Folkways FE 4475.

The Negro Woman.
Folkways FH 5523.

Odetta Sings The Blues.
Riverside RS 3007.

Emerging Africa in the Light of its Past. Unit No. 1.
Produced and distributed by Cultural History Research, Inc. Harrison, New York 10528.
Land, People and History by Professors Peter B. Hammond, Roy Sieber and Alan P. Merriam, of Indiana University. African music recorded by Alan P. Merriam and Nicholas England.

Sterling Brown & Langston Hughes.
Folkways FL 9790.

Who Built America.
Folkways FC 7402.

ARTIFACTS

This is a partial listing of artifacts in the MOREL Afro-American Instructional Curriculum Laboratory and should be regarded as exemplary rather than definitive.

Blanket or Ceremonial Cloth–orange and black handwoven by Moroccans in North Africa.

Camel Saddle–used by Arabs.

Jewelry Box–all hand-carved and engraved with inlaid ivory from India.

Fly Wisk–with hand-carved handle, made in Kenya.

Furred ahimals (set)–exact replicas of animals in India (antelope, camel, elephant).

Koran Holder–hand carved of one solid piece of wood. Used when reading Holy Koran in India–Far East.

Lion–hand-carved of red Ebony; Tanganyika.

Multicolored stone necklace–hand made and designed in stones from Ghana–Fashion Jewelry.

Fur Sandals–Made of goat skin; Ghana.

Statue–black wood three-figured statue, Father carrying Father with son at his side. Carved in Tanganyika.

Turtle–hand carved of red ebony; Tanganyika.

Scarf–black striped.

Scarf–Zulu Selasoes with Sele (tye dye orange and brown stripe) from Ghana; worn by northern tribeswomen.

Spear–leather-covered tribal spear from Ghana.

Hat–White satin Fili Cultural and Heritage caps worn in Nigeria.

Face mask–dark brown carved wood ceremonial masks. Also known as Voodoo Masks.

Face mask–red-brown carved wood face mask from Haiti used during ceremonial activities in Haiti during Voodoo Rites.

Painted animal skin shield–ancient shields used in Taiwan–now Republic of China–Far East.

Red and white wood shield–ancient shields used in Taiwan–now Republic of China-Far East.

Brown wood carved shield–ancient shields used in Taiwan.

Fur sandals–made of goat skin in Ghana.

Leather quiver with four arrows-hand made in Ghana.

Incense–age-old secret to make surrounding areas smell delightful.

Hippopotamus–brown-black hand-carved wood, Tanganyika (one of set of 6).

Horse–hand-carved ebony Palomino made in Tanganyika. (one of set of 6)

Female figurine–meaning full fertility. Hand-carved in Tanganyika.

Brown carved wood knife sheath with brass blade–Gorkha Khukrri's–carried by Tribes in India.

Bust of High Priest in Ghana–hand-carved in Ghana.

Masai Warrior Head–Masai Warrior is from East Africa. Has urine and cow blood packed with red clay in hair. Has to earn right to wear hair this way. One such way is to kill a lion single-handedly.

Akbata–light blue ceremonial dress. Northern tribesmen in Ghana wear these.

Leather covered bow and arrow–made in Ghana.

Leather covered spears with leather sheaths for the spear-heads–Tribal spears from Ghana.

Small bongo drum–hand made in Kenya, East Africa of bear hide.

OTHER RESOURCES

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS AMERICAN NEGROES

(8 x 10" Printed Reproductions)
Johnson Publishing Company
1820 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

1. **Carter Goodwin Woodson.** (born in New Canton, Virginia, December 19, 1875; died April 3, 1950). Distinguished Negro History specialist. Author of 16 books about the Negro; initiated the annual February observation of Negro Life and History; founder and editor of *The Journal of Negro History* and *The Negro History Bulletin.*

2. **Dr. Daniel Hale Williams.** (b. January 18, 1856; d. August 4, 1931). "Dr. Dan" was the first surgeon to successfully operate on the human heart and was instrumental in establishing first training school for Negro nurses at Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

3. **Frederick Douglass.** (b. February 14, 1817; d. February 20, 1895). Powerful orator-statesman, Douglass was Marshal of the District of Columbia, Minister to Haiti, and founder and editor of *North Star,* a paper which advocated emancipation.

4. **Madame C. J. Walker.** (b. Delta, Louisiana, December 23, 1867; d. May 12, 1919). Founder of the world's oldest and largest Negro cosmetics company, she was a financial genius whose business methods were widely copied. The first Negro woman millionaire, she started her business with $2 and an original formula for "refining the scalp and straightening hair."

5. **Harriet Tubman.** (b.––; d. March 10, 1913). Famous "Moses" of the underground railroad, she escaped bondage about 1849 and, in 19 trips into the South, led over 300 fugitive slaves through the North and into the haven of Canada.

6. **Walter Francis White.** (b. Atlanta, Georgia, July 1, 1893; d. March 21, 1955). Executive Secretary of the NAACP for 24 years, White began his career with the organization under James Weldon Johnson, and was a leader in the fight for Negro rights and equality for 37 years.

7. **Crispus Attucks.** (b.––; d. March 5, 1770). A fugitive slave, he was killed in the historic Boston Massacre–the first man, black or white, to give his life for American freedom.

8. **Sojourner Truth.** (b.––; d. November 26, 1883). In 1827 she changed her name to Sojourner Truth as a result of a vision, and went up and down the land preaching freedom.

9. **George Washington Carver.** (b. 1860; d. January 5, 1943). A world-famous scientist, Dr. Carver is best remembered for his work at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where he derived over 300 products from the peanut, and more than 100 from the sweet potato.

10. **Mary McLeod Bethune.** (b. Mayesville, North Carolina; July 10, 1875; d. May 18, 1955). Called the First Lady of the Negro race, she was founder and president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida; director of the Division of Negro Affairs, NYA; and founder and president of the National Council for Negro Women.

11. **Booker T. Washington.** (b. Halesford, Virginia, April 5, 1856; d. November 14, 1915). Head of Tuskegee Institute for 34 years, this noted educator founded the National Negro Business League, established Negro Health Week, and was the first Negro elected to the New York University Hall of Fame.

12. **William E. B. Dubois.** (b. Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868; d. August 27, 1963). Founder of the Niagra Movement (forerunner of the NAACP); one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Sociologist, scholar, author and protagonist of Booker T. Washington with celebrated theory of "talented tenth". Founder and Editor of *Crisis Magazine* and *Phylon.*

13. **Asa Philip Randolph.** (b. Crescent City, Florida, April 15, 1889). Labor leader; organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; vice president of AFL-CIO and member of the executive council; organizer of the 1941 March on Washington which led to Committee on Fair Employnent Practices.

14. **Lena Horne.** (b. Brooklyn, New York, June 30, 1917). Singer; starred in motion pictures *Cabin in the Sky* and *Stormy Weather*, and in the stage production *Jamaica.*

15. **Gwendolyn Brooks.** (b. Topeka, Kansas, June 7, 1917). Pulitzer Prize winner for poetry, 1950; American Academy of Arts and Letters Award, 1946; Guggenheim Fellowship for creative writing, 1946-47; author of *A Street in Bronzeville, Annie Allen, Maude Martha, Bronzeville Boys and Girls, The Bean Eaters,* and *Selected Poems.*

16. **Jackie Robinson.** (b. Cairo, Georgia, January 31, 1919). First Negro to play in major league baseball, 1947; Most Valuable Player Award, 1949; former vice president of Chock Full O'Nuts; baseball commentator on ABC-TV; author of *Baseball Has Done It.*

17. **Roy Wilkins.** (b. St. Louis, Missouri, August 30, 1901). Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) since April, 1955; editor of *Crisis Magazine* from 1934 to 1939.

18. **James Forman.** (b. Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1929). Executive Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); received "Alumnus Award of the Year" from Roosevelt University in Chicago, Illinois, 1963.

19. **Leontyne Price.** (b. Laurel, Mississippi, February 10, 1927). Concert and opera singer; Merit Award for role of Tosca in NBC-TV opera; has sung every major opera house in the world; awarded the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, 1965.

20. **Ralph Bunche.** (b. Detroit, Michigan, August 7, 1904). Statesman; acting U.N. Mediator on Palestine 1948-1949; now under-secretary for special political affairs, U.N.; recipient of Spingarn Medal, 1949, Nobel Peace Prize, 1950, Theodore Roosevelt Association Medal of Honor, 1954, and Third Order of St. Francis Peace Award, 1954.

21. **James Farmer.** (b. Marshall, Texas, January 12, 1920). National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); author of *Freedom–When.*

22. **Whitney M. Young, Jr.** (b. Lincolnridge, Kentucky, July 31, 1921). Executive Director of the National Urban League; winner of the Florina Lasker award in 1959 and the "Outstanding Alumni Award" of the University of Minnesota, 1960; author of *To Be Equal.*

23. **John H. Johnson.** (b. Arkansas City, Arkansas, January 19, 1918). Editor and publisher of *Ebony, Jet, Tan* and *Negro Digest* magazines; first Negro businessman selected as a young man of the year by U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 1951; director of the Marina City Bank of Chicago and Service Federal Savings & Loan Association; Vice Chairman of the board of Supreme Life Insurance Company of America.

24. **Martin Luther King, Jr.** (b. Atlanta, Georgia, January 15, 1929; d. April 4, 1968). President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); leader of the Montgomery bus boycott; winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, 1964; author of *Stride Toward Freedom* and *Why We Can't Wait.*

25. **Sammy Davis, Jr.** (b. New York City, December 8, 1925). Actor, singer, dancer; once described as "Mr. Total Talent"; starred in numerous movies and two Broadway musicals, *Mr. Wonderful* and *Golden Boy.*

26. **Marian Anderson.** (b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1902). World renowned as "the world's greatest contralto;" command performances before Kings of Sweden and Denmark; toured Asia under the auspices of the U.S. State Department; first Negro to sing in the Metropolitan Opera; named to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

THE SCHOMBURG COLLECTION

Arthur A. Schomburg came to the United States in 1891. He spent most of his adult life collecting recorded evidence to prove that the Afro-American had a long and honorable past. During vacations from his job as a clerk at New York Bankers Trust Company, he would travel by freighter to bookmarts in Europe, South America and North Africa to collect rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets and etchings relating to black history.

In 1926 the Carnegie Corporation bought his collection of Afro-American literature and history for $10,000 and presented it to the New York Public Library. Since Schomburg's death in 1938, the collection, located in Harlem, has grown to more than 43,000 books, bound periodicals and pamphlets; 4,000 manuscripts; 200 scrapbooks of news clippings; 1,032 microfilm reels (containing 400 different Afro-American newspapers); and 140 pieces of African art. The library is perhaps the nation's foremost reference center for the study of Afro-American life and history.

For the past several years the Schomburg Collection has been literally rotting away. The library had no air conditioner to protect the materials against New York's acid air and many of the aged and irreplaceable documents and memorabilia were in an advanced state of deterioration. However, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is now conducting a fund-raising campaign to save the collection by microfilming the valuable documents, etc. At the present time the 3M Company and the New York Public Library are busy working to preserve and expand the collection through microfilm.

The following documents represent a small cross-section of the collection.

1. Roi Ottley–(Portrait). Winner of Houghton Mifflin's 1943 "Life In America" Prize Award of $2,500 for the book *New World A-Coming–Inside Black America.*

2. Helen Pitts Douglass–(Portrait). First wife of Frederick Douglass.

3. Marian Anderson–(Portrait). Extends congratulations to Negro ship workers at launching of S.S. Booker T. Washington. Also appearing: M. Bethune, W. J. Thompson, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

4. *The Negro as a Soldier*–Historical narrative tracing the history of the Black Soldier in the American Revolutionary War.

5. *The Lyceum Observer*–(Newspaper). Baltimore, Friday, June 5, 1863.

6. *Africa's Luminary*–(Newspaper). Wednesday, December 10, 1845.

7. *Noted Negro Women: Madam Sissiretta Jones*–(Portrait and Commentary). The Black Patti of Her Race.

8. A Black Boy's Impressions of President Lincoln and J. Wilkes Booth. John Edward Bruce (manuscript).

9. *Principia of Ethnology: The Origin of Races and Color with an Archeological Compendium of Ethiopian and*

Egyptian Civilization, from Years of Careful Examination and Enquiry. Martin R. Delany. Philadelphia: Harper & Brother, Publishers, No. 413 Walnut Street, 1879. (Commentary)

10. *An Oration on the Abolition of the Slave Trade Delivered on the First Day of January, 1813, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.* George Lawrence. New York: Printed, Hardcastle And Van Pelt. No. 86, Nassau Street, 1813. (Published Speech)

11. *New York Agr.* Narrative on Dr. Majola Agebi. October 22, 1903.

12. *Suppression of the Press in British West Africa.* Nnamdi Azikiewe, Nigeria. (Commentary.)

13. *The London Journal*–(Newspaper Commentary). Ira Aldridge, The African "Roscius".

14. *Slavery, The Empty Bier*–Two poems selected from the *Lancaster Gazette.*

15. Ibrahim Petrovitch Gannibal–(Portrait). Member of an Ethiopian tribe in northern Abyssinia; brought to Constantinople as a slave; stolen by the Russian envoy and educated by Peter the Great. He became the grandfather of Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin.

16. *Some of Our Workers in Darkest Africa*–(Composite of Portraits). Rev. J. Buchanan, Middle Drift, So. Africa; Miss E. B. DeLaney Rev. L. N. Cheek, Chiradzulu Blantyre, B.C. Africa; Rev. Majola Agbebi, Lagos, W. Africa; Rev. H. N. Bouy, D. D.; Rev. E. B. Koti, Queens Town, So. Africa; Rev. John Chilembwe, Chiradzulu Blantyre, B. C. Africa.

17. Alexander Dumas–(Portrait). Famous author of the book *The Three Musketeers.*

18. The Death of Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre–(Plate). The first American to die in the American Revolutionary War.

19. Lady Curator: Her Work Never Ends, by A. C. Sterling–(Photograph and Commentary). Curator of the Schomburg Collection in New York City.

20. *Benjamin Bannaker's Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord, 1795; Being the Third after Leap Year.* Philadelphia: Printed for William Gibbons, Cherry Street. (Title page only)

21. Plate XIV–(Photograph of Carved Wood Statues). Aproned Woman; Man in Cap; Man with Dressed Hair.

22. *The New York Conspiracy, or A History of the Negro Plot, with the Journal of the Proceedings Against the Conspirators at New York in the Years 1741-2; Together with Several Interesting Tables.* Daniel Horsmanden, Esq. New York: Printed And Published By Southwick & Pelsue, No. 3 New Street, 1810. (Title Page Only)

23. *Slave Insurrections in the United States 1800-1865.* Joseph Cephas Carroll, Ph.D. Boston: Chapman & Grimes, Inc. Publishers. (Title Page Only)

24. *Men of Mark: Eminent, Progressive & Rising.* Rev. William J. Simmons. (One of the most useful "encyclopedias" of biographical data on eminent 19th century Negroes). (Title Page Only)

25. *A Tribute for the Negro: Being a Vindication of the Moral, Intellectual, and Religious Capabilities.* Wilson Armistead. Manchester: William Irwin, 39, Oldham Street, 1848. (One of the earliest books paying tribute to the Negro during the 18th and 19th centuries). (Title Page Only)

26. *A New History of Ethiopia. Being a Full and Accurate Description of the Kingdom of Abyssinia, Vulgarly, Though Erroneously Called the Empire of Prester John.* (One of the rarest and earliest books on Ethiopia). (Title Page Only)

27. *The Child's Book.* Press Of The A. B. C. F. Mission, Fair Hope, Cape Palms, West Africa. 1839. (An early textbook used in the schools of West Africa.) (Title Page Only)

28. *The Liberty Bell.* Friends of Freedom. (One of the most powerful American Anti-Slavery publications published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1839-1846). (Title Page Only)

29. *Clotel; or, The President's Daughter. A narrative of slave life in the United States.* William Wells Brown, 1853. (The first novel written by a [Negro American]. On page 60 of the English edition the novelist states "The gentleman for whom Currey had kept house was Thomas Jefferson by whom he had two daughters, Clotel and Althesa"). (Title Page Only)

30. *The Carver Art Collection*–Foreword and commentary.

31. *Official Report of the Niger Valley Exploring Party.* M. R. Delaney, Chief Commissioner to Africa. New York: Thomas Hamilton, No. 48 Beekman Street. London: Webb, Millington, & Co., Fleet Street. Leeds: J. B. Barry, Trinity Street. 1861. (Title Page Only)

32. *Universal Salvation, A Very Ancient Doctrine: With Some Account of the Life and Character of Its Author. A Sermon Delivered at Rutland West-Parish in the Year 1805.* Lemuel Haynes. Boston, 1807. (One of the most popular sermons of this Negro Minister which was published in several editions. . He had a white parish in Rutland, Vermont for over thirty years). (Title Page Only)

33. Hamilton Recommends Negro Enlistments. (Letter). March 14, 1779.

34. Alain Locke. (Portrait)

35. The African's Lament For Mungo Park. *Freedom's Journal,* April 20, 1827. (Poetry)

36. The Black Beauty–The Sorrows Of Angola. From page 52 of *Freedom's Journal,* June 8, 1827. (Poetry)

37. N. Rillieux Evaporating Pan. No. 4,879. Patented December 10, 1846. (Diagram of Pan)

38. An Imaginary View of the Site of Chicago in 1779, (Then Called Eschikago), Showing Cabin Of Jean Baptiste Du Sable. (Print)

39. *Freedom's Journal.* New York, Friday, March 16, 1827. Vol. I. No. 1. (Cornish and Russworn, Editors and Proprietors). (Newspaper)

40. *Dred Scott's Family Values Its Friends Above Ancestry.* (Pictures and Commentary)

41. *Negro Films.* Material on fictional films with Afro-American themes, together with general discussions of the Afro-American in the film, Afro-American players, and the filmic possibilities of Afro-American life. (List)

42. *The Mystery*. Pittsburgh, Wednesday, April 16, 1845. (Weekly Newspaper)

43. *The Crusader.* January, 1921. Vol. III. No. 5. (Article concerning the Klu Klux Klan). (News sheet)

44. *Befo' de War Spirituals.* Lord I Can Not Stay Here By Mase'f and Ma Soul's Determin'; W'en I'm Gone. (Spirituals)

45. Alice Dunbar Nelson (Portrait). Wife of Paul L. Dunbar.

46. E. Franklin Frazier. (Portrait)

47. Arthur Schomburg. (Portrait)

LESSON PLANS

Grades 6 and 7
SOUTHERN AFRICA

Lesson I . . . . . Geographical Background

Aims: To acquaint the pupils with the countries of Southern Africa.
To enable the pupils to locate these countries on a map.

I. Countries of Southern Africa
   A. South Africa
   B. Lesotho (pronounced Le-so-to)
   C. Rhodesia
   D. Botswana (pronounced Bo-chu-ana)
   E. Zambia
   F. Malawi

II. Physical Features
   A. Mountains
      1. Drakensberg in South Africa
      2. Mlanje Mountain in Malawi
      3. Vemba range along the eastern border of Rhodesia
   B. Rivers
      1. Orange River in South Africa
      2. Vaal River in South Africa
      3. Limpopo River between Rhodesia and South Africa
      4. Zambezi River between Rhodesia and Zambia
      5. Shire River in Malawi

III. Seasons of the Year
   A. Cool dry season–May to August
   B. Hot dry season–September to November
   C. Hot wet season–early November to April

IV. Vegetation
   A. Savanna (tall grass and a few scattered trees) covers a large part of Southern Africa
   B. Sub-tropical rain forest is found along the mountain slopes

V. Chief Agricultural Products
   A. tobacco
   B. corn (maize)
   C. Tea
   D. coffee
   E. peanuts
   F. citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruits, etc.)

Teacher's Reference:
Fage, J. D., *An Outline Atlas of African History*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1958.

Lesson II . . . . . .Peoples of Southern Africa

Aims: To acquaint the pupils with the different peoples of Southern Africa.
To enable the pupils to understand the origin of the race problem of South Africa and to show how it differs from that of the U.S.

I. Bantu Tribes
   A. The Zulu Tribe lives in South Africa
   B. The Basatho live in Lesotho
   C. The Botswana live in Botswana
   D. The Mashona and Matebele tribes live in Zambia
   E. The Bemba and Barotsw tribes live in Zambia
   F. The Nyanja and Angoni tribes live in Malawi

II. The Hottentots, a mixture of Bantu and Bushmen, live in the Cape province of South Africa

III. The Bushmen live in the Kalahari Desert.

IV. Europeans live in all the countries of Southern Africa

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1. Wills, A. J. *Introduction to the History of Central Africa.* London: Oxford University Press, 1967. Chapter 2.
2. Brelsford, W.V. *The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia.* Lusaka, 1956.

Lesson III . . . . . The Bushmen

Aim: To enable the pupils to know more about the Bushmen

I. History:
   The Bushmen are the earliest inhabitants of Africa still alive. They came from as far north as Spain. The stronger Bantu tribes drove them to the Kahahai Desert where they still live in the Stone Age.

II. Appearance
   A. size–4 to 5 feet tall
   B. color of skin–yellowish
   C. language–full of clicks

III. Occupation
   A. men–hunt
   B. women–dig roots for food
   C. they draw pictures of animals on walls of caves

IV. Food
   A. meat of animals and snakes
   B. insects (e.g., beetles)
   C. roots and wild fruits
   D. ostrich eggs

V. Tools
   A. digging sticks
   B. spears, bows and poisoned arrows
   C. ostrich egg-shells for drawing water

Questions:
1. In what country is the Kahahari Desert?
2. Which Bantu tribes live near the Bushmen?
3. What does a young Bushman boy or girl learn to do?

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References:
1. Labouret, Henri. *Africa Before the White Man.* New York: Walker and Company, 1963.
2. Wills, A. J. *op.cit.*

Lesson IV . . . . . Hottentots

Aims: To acquaint the pupils with the Hottentots and their way of living.
To enable the pupils to compare the lives of the Hottentots with that of the Bushmen.

I. History:
The Hottentots are believed to be a mixture of Bantu and Bushmen. They came from the Great Lakes area of Central Africa in search of pastures for their animals. The Europeans found them at the Cape of Good Hope. By killing a Portuguese captain and his crew, they prevented the Portuguese from settling at the Cape.

II. Appearance
A. 5 to 6 feet tall
B. light brown skin

III. Occupation
A. kept cattle and sheep
B. built huts with wooden frames
C. made sharp metal ends for their spears and arrows

IV. Food
A. sour milk
B. meat
C. milk
D. vegetables

IV. Occupation
A. Men made hoes, spears and arrows of wood and iron.
B. Women cultivated fields and prepared food.
C. Boys looked after cattle sheep and goats.
D. Girls helped their mothers in the house and field.

V. Shelter
A. They lived in huts built of wood and mud and thatched with grass.
B. Men and women wore skins.

Questions:
1. Name five countries where the Bantu live.
2. How do they differ from Hottentots and Bushmen?
3. How do they differ in appearance from Afro-Americans?

Lesson V . . . . . The Bantu

Aims: To acquaint the pupils with the people who occupy the bulk of Southern Africa.
To enable the pupils to find the relationship between the Bantu and the Afro-American.

I. History:
The Bantu are believed to be a mixture of the Hamites (light skinned people). The original home of the Bantu was in the Sudan. They spread all over Central and Southern Africa looking for pastures for their animals.

II. Appearance
A. 5 to 6½ feet tall
B. dark or dark brown skin
C. kinky woolly hair

III. Food
A. grains (e.g. millet)
B. meat

Questions:
1. Give five differences between bushmen and Hottentots.
2. Where do Hottentots live today?

References:
(see Lesson III)

Lesson VI . . . . . Monomotapa (mo-no-mo-ta-pa)

Aim: To acquaint the pupils with the ancient kingdom of the Bantu.

I. History
Mutota, a chief of the Shona tribe, led his people from Tanganyika to occupy the land between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers. They found both Bushmen and Hottentots there and drove them away. Monomotapa became the royal title.

II. Portuguese:
When the Portuguese visited the kingdom in the 16th century, they found the Monomotapa established at Mt. Fura. The kings lived in stone buildings known as Zimbabwe *(zi-mba-bwee)*. The size of the kingdom cannot be measured with accuracy.

III. Wealth:
The kingdom was noted for its gold. Anxious to buy cloth and ornaments from coastal merchants, Arabs or Portuguese, the people mined gold. Gold was mined for export rather than for use. Finely manufactured gold objects such as bowls, arm and ankle rings, nails and emblems have been found in graves at Zimbabwe.

IV. Government:
The Monomotapa was a kind of paramount chief. He had many loyal sub-chiefs under him. Every year all the Monomotapa's subjects would put out their fires and go to Zimbabwe to take new ones. When Mutota died, his grandsons failed to keep the local chiefs who, by withdrawing their loyalty, helped to disintegrate the kingdom.

Questions:
1. Who were the people of Monomotapa Mutota?
2. Why did Mutota and his people move southwards?
3. What did they use the gold for?
4. Why did the Portuguese visit Mutota's country?

Reference: (see Lesson III)

Lesson VII . . . . . .The Zulu

Aim: To enable the pupils to know the origin of the Zulu tribe.

I. Origin:
Around 1800, began the unification of the tribes of Natal and southeastern Trasvaal. These tribes later took the name Zulu, originally held by a group of some two thousand, among whom, about 1887, was born Chaka.

II. Chaka:
After an unhappy childhood he left his family and took shelter with a chief, Dingiswayo *(di-ngi-sa-wa-yo)*, who made him his successor. From the moment Chaka took power he introduced a sweeping political and military reorganization.

III. Using the existing clan structure and the division of the tribe into age groups, he set up provincial regiments commanded by experienced war chiefs. He also introduced military service for women, with forced chastity for these amazons of his. When he was ready, he began the conquest of his neighbors.

IV. Political Reorganization:
On defeating each tribe he incorporated the youth into his army, and forced everyone to speak Zulu. It is estimated that in 1818 the man, who is sometimes known as the "African Napoleon," had a hundred thousand warriors and had added five hundred thousand people to his tribe. Chaka was himself the chief justice and he punished with death. After Chaka's death, the power of the Zulu army was broken by the Boers (Dutch farmers) and the English. The Zulu could not fight against fire arms.

Questions:
1. Where do the Zulu live?
2. Who are the Boers and how did they defeat the Zulu?
3. How did Chaka enlarge the Zulu tribe?

Reference:
Gluckmann, Max. *The Kingdom of the Zulu in South Africa.* (1940)

Lesson VIII . . . . . Moshesh and the Basutho

Aims: To enable the pupils to have an idea of the 19th century race relations in South Africa.
To acquaint the pupils with the first black diplomat of South Africa.

I. The Basutho:
Chief Moshesh collected scattered Botswana and Xosa tribes which had been weakened by Zulu attacks and promised them protection. He built his home on the mountain fortress of Taba Bosigo. It is here that the Basutho tribe was created.

II. Moshesh's Diplomacy
A. In 1831 he successfully repelled the Matebele and instead of sending soldiers in pursuit of the tired enemy, he sent messengers with food. From that day, the Matebele and the Basutho became friends.
B. In 1843 and again in 1845, he concluded treaties of friendship with the English. He did this because he was suspicious of the Boers who had settled in the north of his country. When the Boers later attacked him, his English friends came to his aid.
C. Not trusting the British intentions, he tried unsuccessfully to ally himself with the Boers against the British who had attacked his country, unsuccessfully, on two occassions. To defeat him, the British allied themselves with the Boers in 1867.
D. Fearing another attack from the Boers who had settled on his land, Moshesh asked for British protection in 1871. Thus Basutoland became a British protectorate until it became independent in 1965.

Questions:
1. Who are the Zulus?
2. Who is the greatest Zulu chief?
3. Which tribes did Moshesh join together to create the Basutho Tribe?

Reference:
Willis, A.J. *op.cit.*, pp.59-61.

Lesson IX . . . . . .Gonsalo da Silveria

Aim: To introduce to the pupils the interaction of Christianity with African customs.

I. Career:
Gonsalo da Silveria was the first missionary to work among the people of Monomtapa. At first he wanted to go to Goa, India, but changed his mind. Determined to go and convert the Mashona, he left Mozambique in 1560 destined for Mount Fura. His welcome was friendly and he was offered gifts of gold, cattle and slaves which he declined. He converted and baptized the king, Don Sebastine, and the queen, Dona Maria.

II. Opposition:
Opposition soon arose over his insistence on the Christian custom of marriage and over the position of the Virgin Mary. There were resident at the capital at this time a number of Arab traders. None of them, being Moslem, had any cause of friendship with the missionary, but above all they feared Portuguese interference in their gold trade. They told Monomotapa that Silveria was a sorcerer and a spy.

III. Death:
Silveria was ordered to leave the country. He refused, baptized fifty new converts the following day, and was murdered that same night on the chief's orders. His body was thrown into a river.

Questions:
1. Who was the first Monomtapa?
2. Where was his palace?
3. What was the name of his palace?
4. What was Father Silveria's nationality?
5. Why was he killed?

References:
Axelson, E. *South-East Africa 1488-1600.* (Cape Town, 1940)
Wills, A. J. *op.cit.* p. 33.

Lesson X . . . . . David Livingston

Aim: See preceeding lesson.

I. Early Life:
Livingston was born in 1813 in Blantyne, a small industrial town in Scotland. He worked in a cotton mill at an early age. Having conceived the ambition to devote himself to missionary work, he saved money to study for a medical degree which he obtained in 1840. In that same year, he left England for South Africa to work for the London Missionary Society.

II. African Adventure.
For eight years, Livingston worked among the Tswana tribes of the Kalahari. It was while he was there that he heard stories about the Zambezi River.

A. *First Journey.* In 1849 he went as far north as Lake Ngami. No white man had ever gone as far as that. After this journey, he decided to find the source of the Zambezi. In 1855, he became the first white man to see the Victoria Falls which he named after the queen of England. He was also the first man to cross the breadth of Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.
B. *Second Journey.* His second journey of exploration began in 1858 in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. He sailed up the Zambezi and the Shire Rivers. He discovered Lake Nyasa. His wife, who had joined him, died of fever.
C. *Third Journey.* He began his third and last journey in 1866. On this journey he discovered Lake Tanganyika. When he met Henry Stanley at Ujiji in 1871, he was trying to find the source of the Nile. He died of fever at Chitambo's village in 1873. His body was carried to the coast and shipped to England where he is buried in Westminister Abbey.

References:
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Seaver, G. *David Livingston: His Life and Letters.* (1957)
Wills, A. J. *op.cit.*

Grades 8 and 9
WEST AFRICA-GHANA AND NIGERIA

Lesson I

Aim:
A. To enable the pupils to see these countries on a map and realize how far they are from the United States.
B. To enable the pupils to compare the climate with that of the United States
C. To acquaint the pupils with the countries they will be learning about.

I. Position on the map or globe
A. Ghana–(Gold Coast)
1. Latitude 0°
2. Longitude 10° N
B. Nigeria–(Slave Coast)
1. Latitude 10° E
2. Longitude 10° N

II. Climate
1. Dry Season–November to April
2. Wet Season–May to October

III. Vegetation
1. Mangrove forests are at the coast
2. Tropical rain forest in the middle of the country
3. Savanna grasslands in the north

IV. Rivers
1. Volta in Ghana
2. Niger in Nigeria
3. Benue in Nigeria

V. Agricultural Products
A. Ghana
1. Coca
2. Palm Oil
3. Rice
B. Nigeria
1. Peanuts
2. Coca
3. Palm Oil

VI. Minerals
A. Ghana
1. gold
2. coal
B. Nigeria
1. oil
2. zinc
3. coal

Lesson II . . . . . Ghana

Aim:
A. To help the pupils understand the language problem of the African society.
B. To show the relationship between various tribes
C. To acquaint the pupils with people of Ghana

I. Peoples and Languages:
A. Ghanians speak many languages
B. Their languages can be classified into three groups of dialects
1. the Twi group is found along the eastern frontier

2. the Ewe group is found along the Atlantic coast
3. the Ankan group is found in the northern region

II. Politics:
A. Country was formerly known as the Gold Coast
B. It was a British Colony

III. Nationalism:
A. After World War II Africans pressed for independence
B. Kwame Nkrumah became the first prime minister in 1951
C. 1957 Ghana became independent and Nkrumah then became the first President
D. 1966 Nkruma was overthrown by the army
E. General Ankara is now head of the government

Lesson III . . . . . Nigeria

Aims: To enable the pupils to find differences and similarities in Ghana and Nigeria
To show the basis of the present troubles in Nigeria

I. People and Languages
A. Nigeria is the most densely populated country in Africa
B. Population is 55 million (Blacks)
C. Four main languages are spoken
1. Hausa–chief language of the northern region
2. Fulani–North and North West
3. Ibo–a language of the Eastern region
4. Yoruba–spoken in the Western region

II. Religion
A. Hausa and Fulania are Moslems
B. Ibos are Christians
C. The Yoruba are 50% Christian
D. Believers in animistic religion are found among every tribe

III. Politics
A. Nigeria was once known as the Slave Coast
B. It was colonized by Britain
C. Independence was achieved in 1960
1. Sir Abubakar Fafwa a Balewa–first Prime Minister
2. Dr. Nanedi Azikiwe–first president–a black man

IV. Federation of Nigeria is composed of:
A. The Eastern region
B. Western region
C. Northern region
D. Mid-Western region
E. Lagos

V. Civil War
A. Eastern region broke away from the federation and became Biafra
B. Federal government went to put the rebellion down

Questions:
1. How does the Nigerian civil war differ from the American civil war?
2. Which tribe live in Biafra?
3. Which tribe is half Christian and half Moslem?

Lesson IV . . . . . Ancient Ghana

Aim: To enable the pupils to understand the implication of the name Ghana to the Africans
To inform the pupils about ancient African civilizations

I. Date of existence
A. Since there are no records we do not know when or how long this kingdom existed.
B. Al Fazari is the Arab writer who mentions it in his works.
C. Al Bakri, a moorish geographer from Spain, describes it in detail.

II. Religion of Ancient Ghana
A. paganism
B. people worshipped idols
C. believed in life after death
D. sacrificed victims to their dead

III. Locations of Ancient Ghana
A. The kingdom's center was 500 miles to the northwest of the present Ghana's north boundry.
B. It was situated on the caravan route to North Africa.

IV. Trade
A. Arabs knew Ghana for its
1. gold
2. ivory
3. copper
4. skins
5. kola-nuts.
B. The people of Ghana received salt in exchange for their goods.

V. Destruction
Ghana grew weaker as time went by until it was destroyed by smaller chiefs who started increasing their power.

Lesson V . . . . . Mali and Songhai

Aims: See previous lesson

I. Mali
A. built over the ruins of Ghana by one of the Mande clans in upper Niger Valley
B. Sundiata who reigned from about 1230 to 1255 founded an empire greater than Ghana.

II. Religion
A. Sundiata was a pagan.
B. His successors became Moslems.

III. Law and Order
- A. The army imposed law and order.
- B. The king controlled the trade.
- C. The conversion to Islam helped him to win the loyalty of his subjects.
- D. Moslem schools and colleges created a class of literate, educated and even scholarly men who ruled impartially.

IV. End of Empire:
The central power weakened and the empire dissolved into its kinship allegiances.

V. Songhai
- A. The king was formerly a subject of the king of Mali.
- B. Songhai situated over the land north of the forest area and east along the Niger Valley.
- C. Armies of Son Ali (1464-92) converted Mali territory into Songhai dependencies.

VI. Religion:
Moslem

VII. Trade
- A. The empire traded with North Africa.
- B. The king controlled the trade.

VIII. Size.
The empire was bigger than that of Ghana and Mali.

Questions:
1. In what country is the Niger River?
2. What did the people of Mali and Songhai trade for gold?

Lesson VI . . . . . Coming of the Europeans

Aims: To show what it took a few hundred years for Europeans to explore Africa.
To show how early communication of black and white failed.

I. European Interests in Africa
- A. Europeans went to Africa to try and find Prester John, the legendary Christian king of Ethiopia, and ask for military help to defeat the Moors in Spain.
- B. Europeans wanted to enjoy the profitable trade in gold, ivory and spices.

II. Obstacles
- A. Diseases killed many Europeans
  1. malaria
  2. yellow fever
- B. Geographical
  1. unnavigable rivers made it hard to sail inland
  2. swamps and mountains were hard to cross
  3. thick forests
- C. Unfriendly Africans attacked and killed explorers.

III. Why success came later
- A. Cures to diseases were found.
- B. Europeans became better prepared for exploration.

Lesson VII . . . . . Origins of Slave trade

Aim: The effects of slave trade on Europe and Africa

I. European Impact and Slave Trade
- A. The settlement of America brought about the need for African slave labor.
- B. Wrongdoers were punished by being sold into slavery.
- C. Slaves could be exchanged for guns and gin.

II. Effects of Slave Trade
- A. The value of guns rose as they became essential for survival in Africa.
- B. European demand for slaves grew as their importance increased in the New World.
- C. Europeans grew in power while the chief's power declined.
- D. Profits from slave trade brought about the Industrial Revolution.
- E. Black people are now found in the United States.

III. Abolition
- A. 1807: Slave trade was abolished in the British Empire.
- B. 1833: Slaves in the West Indies and South Africa were set free.
- C. United States continued with slave trade long after the British had stopped.
- D. Slowly but surely slaves were set free all over the world.

Lesson VIII . . . . . .Exploration of West Africa

Aims: To show the first step towards westernization of Africa

I. Reasons for Exploration of Africa
- A. The explorers wanted to find a cheap way to transport material for trade with the interior.
- B. They felt that a trade in products (raw material) would replace slave trade.
- C. The missionaries wanted to spread Christianity.

II. Explorers
- A. Mungo Park
  1. first journey (1795-7) he explored the upper Niger
  2. on his second journey (1805-6), he drowned at Bussa
- B. Denham and Clapperton explored Bornu and Hausaland after crossing the Sahara from Reipoli (1823-5)
- C. The Lander brothers traced the course of the lower Niger to the sea in 1830.

Questions:
1. In what country is Hausaland and what tribe lives there?
2. Which is the biggest tributary of the Niger River?

Lesson VIII . . . . . .Exploration of West Africa

Aims: To show the first step towards westernization of Africa

I. Gold Coast (Ghana)
   A. The number of slaves carried by Brazilian, American and Spanish ships increased in the 1840's.
   B. 1843-4: British official control of the Gold Coast forts was increased.
   C. Danes and Dutch concluded that without slave trade it was useless to stay in West Africa.
   D. Departure of other Europeans gave the British a chance to control the coast.
   E. An invasion of Kumasi (The Ashanti capital) resulted in the area being colonized.

II. The Slave Coast (Nigeria)
   A. The kingdom of Dahomey and the European exporters to Brazil and Cuba got slaves from Yurubaland.
   B. The British and some African merchants enriched themselves by exporting palm oil.
   C. Missionaries tried to sail up the Niger but met with opposition.
   D. 1851: Lagos was captured and 10 years later became a colony.

Questions:
1. Which tribe lives in Yurubaland and what is its religion?
2. What is Lagos?
3. The Ashanti live along the Atlantic coast in Ghana. To which group of languages does their language belong?

Lesson X . . . . . .Colonial Period

Aim: To enable the pupils to understand the events which led to independence.
To give the pupils a chance to compare colonial democracy with American democracy.

I. The Colonies–Gold Coast and Nigeria
   A. All administrative positions were held by British officials who were not elected by the people.
   B. In the Gold Coast the Africans did not pay any direct tax on houses or other property.
   C. There was no constitution, no election and the British flag was flown in these colonies.
   D. Englishmen were paid more for their work than the Africans.

II. Development of Nationalism
   A. During World War I the Africans who went to fight in Europe brought new ideas about freedom.
   B. During World War II educated Africans who went to fight for the freedom of Europe came back and demanded to rule themselves.
   C. Africans organized parties and demanded a share in the government.

Questions:
1. Who are these men?
   a. Dr. Kwame Nkuruma
   b. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
   c. Sir Abubakar Tafaw Balewa
2. Which country does each belong to?

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

Films:

1. *An American in Morocco.* World Family Classroom, 1957,. 28 min., color.
2. *Amenu's Child.* Contemporary, 1950. 35 min. A West African Tribe Sheds Superstition and Learns to Accept Modern Health Measures.
3. *Rhythm of Africa.* Radim Filma, 17 min.
4. *A Changing Liberia.* Firestone, 1948. 57 min. (Free Loan)
5. *Ghana.* Ghana Information Service. 32 min. (Free Loan)
6. *Natives of East Africa.* C-B Films, 1961. color
7. *Throne of Solomon.* Pictura, 1957. 12 min. black and white (Ethiopia)
8. *Gentle Winds of Change.* New York University, 1961. 33 min., color. Life of the Banyankole Tribe of Uganda.
9. *Riches of the Veld.* United World. 20 min. black and white, or color.
10. *Labola.* Contemporary, 1954. 26 min. black and white. This is a story of a South African who goes to Johannesberg and adopts western ways.
11. *Life in Hot Rain Forests.* Coronet, 1961. 13½ min. black and white or color
12. *Kenya's Story of Progress.* East African travel Association. 40 min. black and white or color

Filmstrips:

1. *United Kingdom of Libya, and Republic of Tunisia.* Eye Gate, 1962. 56 frames, color.
2. *Republic of Sudan.* Eye Gate, 1962. 47 frames, color.
3. *Central Africa: Focus on Liberia and Ghana.* Current Affairs Film, 1957. 40 frames, black and white.
4. *The Congo Republic.* Eye Gate, 1962. 47 frames, color.
5. *Kinshasa (Leopoldville)–Republic of the Congo.* Eye Gate, 1962. 49 frames, color.
6. *Ethopia and Eritrea.* Eye Gate, 1962. 52 frames, color.
7. *Kenya–Industries and Products.* Eye Gate, 1962. 45 frames, color.
8. *Uganda–Industries and Products.* Eye Gate, 1962. 52 frames, color.
9. *Tanganyika–Industries, Products and Cities.* Eye Gate, 1962. 46 frames, color.
10. *Zanzibar–Zanzibar Protectorate.* Eye Gate, 1962. 46 frames, color.

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14. Davis, Russell, and Ashabranner, Brent. *The Lion's Whiskers: Tales of High Africa.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1959.
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22. Lens, Sidney. *Africa–Awakening Giant.* New York: Putnam, 1962.
23. Joy, Charles R. *Getting to Know Tanganyika..* New York: Coward-McCann, 1962.

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